

American Fruits

International Journal Devoted to the Interests of Nurseries, Arboriculture, Commercial Horticulture

Circulating Throughout United States, Canada and Abroad
Featuring Commercial Horticulture in all its Phases of
Nursery Stock, Orchard, Landscape Planting, Distribution
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ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY, 1915

Number 1

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Arrangements—Thos. I. Ilgenfritz, Monroe, Mich., John Hall, Secy., Rochester, N. Y.
Programme—C. R. Burr, Manchester, Conn.
Exhibits—Albert F. Meehan, Dresher, Pa.
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American Rose Society—Benjamin Hammond, Beacon, N. Y.

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Canadian Horticultural Association—Julius Luck, Montreal

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International Apple Shippers' Association—R. G. Phillips, Rochester, N. Y.

Mississippi Valley Apple Growers' Society—James Handly, Quincy, Ill.

Missouri Valley Horticultural Society—A. V. Wilson, Kansas City, Mo.

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National Horticultural Congress—Freeman L. Reed, Council Bluffs, Ia.

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Ontario Fruit Growers' Association—P. W. Hodgetts, Toronto, Canada.

Ornamental Growers' Association—C. J. Mailey, Rochester, N. Y.

Northern Nut Growers' Association—Dr. W. C. Deming, Georgetown, Conn.

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Peninsula Horticultural Society—Wesley Webb, Dover, Del.

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AMERICAN FRUITS MAGAZINE--January, 1915

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT—Communications on any subject connected with Nurseries, Arboriculture or Commercial Horticulture are cordially invited by the Editor; also articles on these subjects and papers prepared for conventions of Nursery or Horticultural associations. We also shall be pleased to reproduce photographs relating to these topics, Nursery Scenes, Cold Storage Houses, Office Buildings, Fields of Stock, Specimen Trees and Plants, Portraits of Individuals, etc. All photographs will be returned promptly.

ADVERTISING—First advertising forms close on the 20th of each month; last advertising forms on the 22d. If proofs are wanted, copy should be on hand on the 15th. Rates upon application.

"AMERICAN FRUITS" points with pride to its advertising columns. Not all those in the nursery and allied trades are therein represented, but the leading ones are and we believe that every advertisement represents a reliable concern. We court confidential information to the contrary.

"AMERICAN FRUITS" will not accept advertisements that do not represent reliable concerns.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—"AMERICAN FRUITS" will be sent to any address in the United States for \$1.50 a year; to Canada or abroad for \$2.00 a year. Add ten cents unless bank draft, postal or express money order is used.

WHAT THIS MAGAZINE STANDS FOR—Clean chronicling of commercial news of the Nursery and Planting Trade. An honest, fearless policy in harmony with the growing ethics of modern business methods.

Co-operation rather than competition and the encouragement of all that makes for the welfare of the trade and of each of its units.

Wholesome, clean-cut, ring true independence.
INDEPENDENT AND FEARLESS—"AMERICAN FRUITS"
is not the official journal of any organization. It therefore
makes no distinction in favor of any. It is untrammeled in its
absolutely independent position and is the only publication of
the kind.

This Magazine is the only Nursery Trade Journal which has no connection whatever with a particular Nursery. Absolutely unbiased.

Though it happens that its place of publication is in the eastern section of the country, it is thoroughly National in its character.

acter and International in its circulation.
Its news and advertising columns bristle with announcements from every news corner of the Continent.

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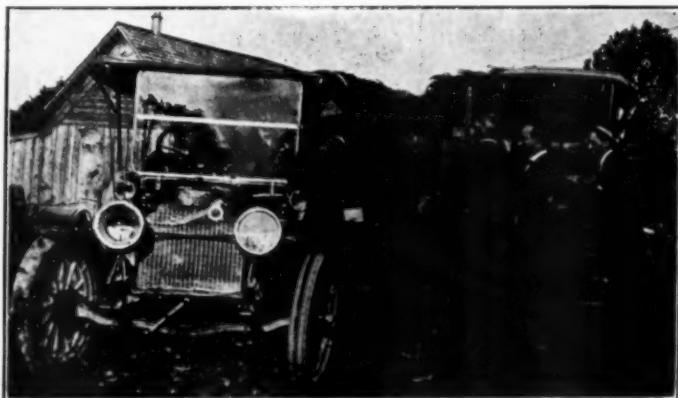
Ralph T. Olcott, Editor and Manager.

123-125 Ellwanger & Barry Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

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Branched Root

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strong grade, good
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SEEDLINGS

ALL GRADES

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Specialists

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American Fruits

Nurseries, Arboriculture and Commercial Horticulture

Entered August 4, 1904, at Rochester, N. Y., Post Office as second-class mail matter

Vol. XXI

ROCHESTER, N. Y. JANUARY, 1915

No. I

Effects of European War on Retail Nursery Trade

CARL SONDEREGGER, Beatrice, Neb.

OUR fall business was good, a few per cent. better than a year ago; and at the present time we are receiving quite a good deal of mail from prospective buyers. We have no agents out, and therefore cannot tell what our business will be until our season's advertising has been started, and our new catalogues are out. Prospects, to us, seem to be favorable though.

At the end of July, just before the war broke out, wheat brought 65 cents per bushel in Beatrice. As soon as the war news reached us, the price of wheat gradually went to \$1, and has been about this price ever since. Corn and oats are a fair price, so are hogs, and especially cattle. We are able to sell our surplus of horses at a good price. All this has been caused by the large demand of the warring nations. It has put millions into the pockets of our farmers.

Thus our principal customers are well supplied with funds and are amply able to buy our products, and when the farmer has money, the business men and everybody else in the small towns have money also.

In the last few years, farmers and city people have been improving their homes—have been buying ornamental trees and shrubs, and roses; so much so, that while six or eight years ago we sold probably 100 tree roses in a spring, we now sell about 2,000 tree roses, and 15,000 bush roses. This I mention just to show the tendency for home improvement in the Middle West.

The European war has also reduced prices of all Holland grown bulbs and roses, and it looks now, as though this same stock would be very low priced for fall, 1915, as Holland is unable to sell same to its principal customers.

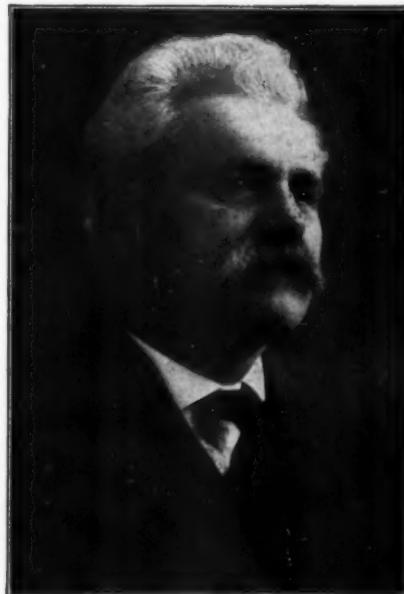
On the other hand, America has raised a large crop of fruit, especially apples. Usually we export about forty million dollars' worth of apples and citrus fruits a year to Europe. This season very little fruit will find its way there. The soldiers are not fed on imported apples, while people in the warring countries are hard pressed for the necessities of life; times are bad; work is scarce; so naturally the demand for foreign fruit will be small. We, therefore, are obliged to put our great crop on our own markets, which has reduced prices so much that fruit growers will not realize a great deal of profit.

We bought Colorado grown York Imperial apples for 65 cents per bushel in the Beatrice market a few days ago. This may have a tendency of curtailing the planting of fruit trees next spring.

Now for our importations of nursery stock from France, Belgium and Germany: Our stock from Holland, consisting of bulbs, roses, etc., has been received and is in our cellars. From Germany we import some

specialties for our German trade. This, however, we will not get this winter, and we will be obliged to leave those items out of catalogue. Far worse it would be if the French would not ship our fruit tree stocks.

Taking everything into consideration, it seems to me, that the European war will



CARL SONDEREGGER, Beatrice, Neb.

not influence our trade a great deal, and if anything, it should be rather in our favor. We look for at least a normal season's business.

Missouri Inspections

Prof. Leonard Haseman, state entomologist and chief nursery inspector, Columbia, Mo., urges greater equipment for the work in Missouri and cites conditions in other states as follows:

State.	Acres.	Inspects.	Approp.
West Virginia	367	13	\$10,000
Ohio	4000	10	
New York		15-40	37,500
Washington	1000	10-24	8,000
Kansas	1200-1400	6-8	8,000
California		200	55,000
Oregon	2700	25	16,000
Pennsylvania	3300	30	50,000
Colorado	1100	15	14,000
Indiana	1500	6	15,000
Massachusetts	1000	2-12	15,000
Missouri	2000-2500	2	

Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y., importer of French seedlings, made a flying trip to France last month, returning on Dec. 26.

"A paper which gives the best value to the reader will give the best value to the advertiser as well. I don't think there is any argument about the soundness of this view."—H. Dumont, Chicago, Ill., in Printers' Ink.

Fire at Vincennes Nurseries

Regarding the recent fire at the Vincennes, Ind., Nurseries, the proprietor, W. C. Reed, said to a representative of American Fruits:

"On October 24th, about 10:30 a. m., a passing freight train set fire to one of our fumigation houses. Flames spread to an adjoining shed used for making boxes and containing an engine and cut-off saw, then to the next larger fumigation house, then to the water tank and tower which were all consumed; also some tools and implements nearby or stored in the buildings.

"The main packing house caught fire but only on the outside. After hard work, the fire there was extinguished with only about \$60 damage to building and no damage whatever to contents, as the fire did not get on the inside.

M. P. Reed was the only one about the office when the fire broke out. The men were immediately called from the field; also all the men from the Simpson Nursery adjoining, and many of the neighbors and others came in automobiles. Fifteen fire extinguishers were emptied; also a quantity of the same powder in bulk was used and water from the tank until the fire cut this off; then they laid 800 feet of 2-inch pipe from the well and started the large pump that is used for irrigating purposes. With this outfit, they were able to furnish quite a little water. This pump throws a 2-inch stream. The fire lasted about three hours, with seventy-five to eighty men hard at work fighting it.

"We feel very thankful for the splendid work done by our employees and also the employes of the Simpson Nursery, as well as neighbors and friends; also to the Vincennes Fire Department which came out with its automobile chemical engine, making a three- and half-mile run in record-breaking time. I was away from home at the time and did not return until the next morning, having been on a business trip in Wisconsin. The loss amounted to about \$800 and was mostly covered by insurance."

Will Give Nursery Advice

County Agricultural Agent H. G. Larson, St. Louis County, Minn., urges development of horticulture in that county and says:

If your past experience with certain classes of nurserymen has been unsatisfactory write to the county agent's office, 208 Court House, Duluth, and you will be put in touch with the Horticultural Society of Duluth. From this society you can obtain absolute facts, as to what variety will best thrive in this section. They have, by many trials and experiments, ascertained what to leave alone, and what, under proper methods will give you perfect satisfaction.

Annual Meeting Western Association of Nurserymen

Largest Attendance in the History of the Organization---Marked Success of President W. Griesa's Administration---Excellent Programme Kept Members Busy Constantly for Two Days---Legislative Trade Matters---C. C. Mayhew the New President---Those Who Were Present---Resolutions

THE Western Association of Nurserymen met in twenty-fifth annual convention December 9-10, 1914, at Coates House, Kansas City, Missouri. East of the Alleghanies, west of the Rockies, from the Lakes and from the Gulf and from all through the North, South and Central West they came with the glad hand and kindly greeting; and it is safe to say that never did a body of nurserymen spend two more pleasant and profitable days together.

Formal procedure commenced at 10 a. m. on the 9th, and with our vigorous young president, W. C. Griesa, in the chair, preliminaries were rushed, minutes of 1913 were read and approved, and the following committees were appointed:

On nominations—E. S. Welch, F. A. Weber, H. D. Simpson.

On audit—George Holsinger, J. A. Lopeman, George Johnson.

On new members—George Marshall, Peter Youngers, C. W. Carman.

On resolutions—W. C. Reed, E. H. Balco, L. C. Stark.

On obituary—R. J. Bagby, J. W. Schuette, J. H. Skinner.

The applications for membership of David Knight & Son, Sawyer, Mich., and M. L. Taylor, Perry Kansas, were properly referred and favorably reported and the applicants were elected.

Treasurer reported on hand \$676.15. Accounts audited and approved.

Adjourning at 12:30 p. m. for lunch, every seat at the special tables was filled and W. P. Stark, knowing the association's appreciation at former feasts had fine specimens of the Delicious apple lining the tables. None were left to tell a story. If not eaten, into the pocket they went for after consideration. W. C. Reed distributed generously of Indiana and Posey pecan nuts. The association hopes he will prove their perpetual productiveness.

Those Who Were Present.

Two-thirty p. m., President Griesa rapped to order. The new members, Messrs. David Knight & Son and M. L. Taylor being introduced, roll of membership was read. The following were present: Alabama Nursery Co., Delta, Colo.; Bernardin, E. P., Parsons, Kans.; Carman, C. W., Lawrence, Kans.; Chase Nursery Co., Chase, Ala.; Cooper &

Rodgers, Winfield, Kans.; Dayton, J. H. (Storrs & Harrison Co.), Painsville, Ohio.; Des Moines Nursery Co., Des Moines, Ia.; Durant Nursery Co., Durant, Okla.; Elmhurst Nurseries, Argentine, Kans.; Elwell, C. C., Kansas City, Mo.; Fields, B. E. & Son, Fremont, Neb.; Frazer Nursery Co., Huntsville, Ala.; German Nurseries, Beatrice, Neb.; Graham Nursery Co., Mechanicsville, Ia.; Griesa, T. E., Lawrence, Kans.; Harrison Nursery Co., York, Neb.; Highland Nursery Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.; Holman Bros., Leavenworth, Kans.; Holsinger Bros., Rosedale, Kans.; Humphrey Nurseries, Humphrey, Neb.; Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, Huntsville, Ala.; Ince Nursery Co., Lawrence, Kans.; Kansas City Nurseries, Kansas City, Mo.; Kelsey Nurseries, St. Joseph, Mo.; Lake, D. S. Shenandoah, Ia.; Lopeman, J. A., Enid, Okla.; Marshall Bros., Arlington, Neb.; McCurdy, I. F., Marshall, Mo.; Mount Hope Nurseries, Lawrence, Kans.; Murphy, C. W., Lawrence, Kansas.; National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kans.; New Haven Nurseries, New Haven, Mo.; Oliver T. P., Topeka, Kans.; Parker Bros., Fayetteville, Ark.; Parker, Jim., Tecumseh, Okla.; Peyton Nurseries, Bonneville, Mo.; Pitkin, Wm., Rochester, N. Y.; Reed, W. C., Vincennes, Ind.; Schuette, J. W. & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Sedgwick Nurseries, Sedgwick, Kans.; Simpson, H. M. & Sons, Vincennes, Ind.; Skinner, J. H. & Co., Topeka, Kans.; Stannard, F. H. & Co., Ottawa, Kans.; Stark Bros., N. & O. Co., Louisiana, Mo.; Stark, W. P., Nurseries, Stark City and Neosho, Mo.; Taylor, L. R. & Sons, Topeka, Kans.; Texas Nursery Co., Sherman, Tex.; Waxahachie Nursery Co., Waxahachie, Tex.; Weber & Sons, H. J. Nursery Co., Nursery, Mo.; Wellington Nurseries, Wellington, Kans.; Welch, E. S., Shenandoah, Ia.; Welch, C. L. & Co., Fremont, Neb.; Whiting, George H., Nursery Co., Yankton, S. D.; Willis, A. & Co., Ottawa, Kans.; Youngers & Co., Geneva, Neb.

A. L. Brooke, by special act, was elected an honorary member.

Officers Elected.

The committee on nominations reported the following officers for the ensuing year and they were duly elected:

President, C. C. Mayhew, Sherman, Tex.;

Vice-president, Lloyd C. Stark, Louisiana, Mo.; secretary treasurer, E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kans.

Executive committee—Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Iowa; H. M. Simpson, Vincennes, Ind.; R. J. Bagby, New Haven, Mo.; J. H. Skinner, Topeka, Kans.

The president's address, followed by many excellent papers, was given close attention, and much earnest discussion ensued. One of the most satisfactory features to every nurseryman was the unanimity of statements by nursery committeemen and professional and official inspectors of harmonious agreements promising at an early date the long worked and hoped for Uniform States Inspection Laws.

Every moment, to the end of the second day, was replete with great interest. The valuable papers will appear in our trade journals. The discussion will be with those present only.

A committee consisting of J. W. Schuette, E. P. Bernardin, and H. B. Chase was appointed to consider a paper on "Trade Terms," and report at the next annual meeting for adoption. Peter Youngers made final report as treasurer in the Reed case. The Legislative committee of Western Association was instructed to consider any bill introduced in United States Congress relating to mailing of catalogues in bulk and work in connection with the seedmen's committee, meeting in Philadelphia this month. W. P. Stark was delegated to attend a meeting of this committee.

Resolutions.

Resolved, That we extend our thanks to the retiring president, Mr. Griesa, for his splendid address and suggestions, also for the splendid work accomplished in the past year, endorsement of which is shown by the largest attendance at this meeting in the history of the association.

Resolved, That we thank the W. P. Stark Nursery Company for the splendid Delicious apples served at our noon luncheon.

Resolved, That our thanks be extended to Mr. J. R. Mayhew for the splendid paper presented and many suggestions it con-

Continued on Page 7

Men of the Hour—"American Fruits" Series



J. H. SKINNER, Executive Committee



C. C. MAYHEW, President



E. J. HOLMAN, Secretary-Treasurer

OFFICERS OF THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN

Conservative Propagation of Nursery Stock

IN his address before the Western Association of Nurserymen at its Kansas City, Mo., convention last month, J. R. Mayhew, president of the Waxahachie, Texas, Nursery Company, summarized his points on "Conservative Propagation," as follows:

"First, I believe beyond question that we are growing too much stock, and that as long as we continue to propagate the amount of stock that has been true of the recent past, prices will be depressed. If I am correct, we should reduce our growing. To the end that we may retrace along conservative lines, I have suggested that we appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to determine approximately the number of trees needed under normal conditions, the report of this committee to be forwarded to each member of the association participating under the plan, with the committee's recommendations.

Concentrate Energies

"Second, I have suggested that we concentrate our energies and our money in maintaining one central organization, which would very naturally be the American Association of Nurserymen. This, together with the different state organizations would give us, to my mind, the most efficient organization and would concentrate our energies rather than scatter them. I am not a stickler for this plan, however, and feel definitely certain that a very large percentage of both the southern and western members believe it to be to the interest of sections represented to maintain said organizations. In following out the plan we have in mind, this is not essential.

"Third, I believe that we should, before issuing trade lists, have some idea of supply and demand, and that this should be the basis for our quotations. Very naturally there would be considerable cost in compiling and placing in the hands of members participating, this information. This cost would, of necessity, have to be borne by members participating. I believe, however, that it would be the best money we ever spent and that it would pay bigger dividends than is true of the money we are spending today in an individual way. The committee I have suggested should be representative of every section of the country and composed of the most capable and unselfish men we have among the fraternity.

Trade Lists Should Mean Something

"Fourth, make wholesale trade lists stand for something and mail said lists to bona fide nurserymen who are entitled to the terms named in trade lists. If, with the information placed in our hands by the committee referred to, stock of a given character should bring a certain figure, print it that way and stand or fall by that price. Furthermore, be consistent in buying as well as in selling. If your stock of a certain grade is worth a given price, why should not the other fellow's be worth somewhere in the neighborhood of that price rather than 50 per cent, of said price? We may through present methods be able to pick up a salvage by hammering down prices, but somewhere along the line we lose. We need to be consistent in buying as well as in selling. Every once and awhile we find a man who takes the position that a tree must be grown in western New

York, or some other particular section, to bring the top-notch in prices. It has a peculiar and an intrinsic worth if it touches the soil of a certain section of Kansas, and thereby becomes pedigreed. Why, sir, I have seen good trees grown in the red soils of poor old Alabama, my native state, and when a man says we do not grow as good trees in Texas as are produced on earth it only proves his ignorance or his prejudice. It is our egotism, largely, which causes us to think we are IT. Good, bad and inferior trees are produced everywhere, for none of us have a monopoly on God's sunshine and rain, which, after all, are the elements that go to make good stock. Let us be consistent.

"Fifth and last, let us meet the problems which daily confront us, whether in growing or selling, along lines of high endeavor, remembering always to render a service in keeping with our high aims, for ours is a noble ambition of making the world more beautiful, of giving to the world food fit for kings."

Wesley Greene, state horticulturist, estimates the Iowa crop this year at around 700,000 bushels. He believes it could have been a six million bushel crop if the growers had properly cared for the trees.

Western Association Nurserymen

Continued from Page 6

tained, which, if worked out, will be of great benefit to the fraternity, and while a number of them do not seem to be practical at the present time, it is hoped the discussion brought about may lead to their solution in the future.

Resolved, That we thank Joseph A. Barr, director of congresses of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, for the kind invitation extended to our association to hold its meeting at the exposition, and, while it is not considered practical to meet

there in a body, would urge all members who attend the convention to try and make it convenient to be there on August 15, 1915, as this day has been set aside by the management as "Nurserymen's Day."

Resolved, That we extend our thanks to the management of the Coates House for their courteous treatment and accommodation while holding our convention.

Resolved, That it is with the deepest regret that we learn of the serious illness of Prof. Summers, State Entomologist of Iowa, and that we extend our sympathy and express our wish for his speedy recovery.

Resolved, That we extend a vote of thanks to Prof. Hunter, Prof. Dean, Prof. Haseman, Prof. Classen, for attending our meetings and helping to fill in this programme with their valued papers and advice, which we at all times appreciate.

Resolved, That our thanks are due Mr. Lloyd C. Stark for the comprehensive programme, the subjects of which have elicited great interest and discussion, and made our meeting most profitable.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association, in the interest of all concerned, that the legislative powers for the regulation of horticultural and nursery inspection should be vested in a commission or board, one member of which to be an active nurseryman. Respectfully submitted.

RESOLUTION COMMITTEE.

Notice was given that an amendment to the constitution would be offered at the next annual meeting, providing honorary membership for those that have distinguished themselves as nurserymen and for those whose friendship and assistance have promoted the interests of this association.

In Memoriam.

Whereas, The grim reaper, Death, has entered the fold of this association and taken therefrom James J. Truitt and William Truitt and the wife of Mr. D. S. Lake,

Therefore, Be it resolved that the sympathy of this association is extended to the families of the deceased, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the respective families.

R. J. Bagby, J. W. Schuette, J. H. Skinner, committee.

J. H. SKINNER & CO.

TOPEKA, KANSAS

Apple Trees, 2 year Grafts and Buds

Cherry	Peach	Plum
Kieffer Pear 2 years		
Gooseberries	Grapes	
Blackberries	Cumberland Raspberries	
Shade Trees	Flowering Shrubs	
	Catalpa Bungei straight and smooth	
Bechtel's Flowering Crab	Can supply 5 ft., 5 1-2 ft., 6 ft., and 6 1-2 ft. stems	
Honey Locust	Elm	Horse Chestnut
Maple	Cut Leaved Maple	Mountain Ash
Carolina Poplar	Volga Poplar	Tulip Poplar
Sycamore	White Walnut	
	Apple and Pear Seedlings	
Forest Tree Seedlings	Catalpa Speciosa	Elm
Maple	Honey Locust	Black Locust
Apple Grafts		Osage
	Pear Grafts	

Desirability of Nurserymen Urging Spraying

PAUL C. STARK, Chief of Special Service Dept., Stark Bros. Nurs. & Orch. Co., Louisiana, Mo.

THE question might be asked why I am confining my remarks regarding spraying to the small orchardist without reference to the large commercial orchardist. It is because the man with an orchard has learned, through experience, in recent years, that he MUST spray in order to make money from his fruit. If he has not sprayed, his balance has been on the wrong side of the ledger.

On the other hand, the small orchardist (the man with a home orchard or an orchard for local market) is, in many cases, ignorant of the elementary principles of spraying and the increased profit from sprayed fruit compared with unsprayed fruit. In most cases, the man with a small orchard has read just enough about spraying to get the idea that it is very expensive, very complex and requires too much money to get a spraying outfit—and consequently he decides that his orchard is too small to bother with. The result is that he does not spray and the fruit he grows is second class, diseased and wormy. It is natural for a man who has an experience of this kind to become discouraged and say that there is no money in growing fruit.

How Nurseryman is Concerned

Why does this state of affairs concern the nurseryman? It is of direct concern to the nursery interests because the orchardist's success means the nurseryman's success. The orchards already planted must pay good profits in order to encourage the planting of

more orchards and consequently an increased business for the nurseryman.

Most fruit growers, with small orchards, look on the nurseryman as a sort of bureau of information, generally considering the nurserymen's advice as final and complete. In the past there has been some hesitation about advising small fruit growers to spray, lest they get the impression that fruit growing was too complex and the methods of orchard management too expensive. However, spraying methods are now so much simplified that it is difficult to go wrong and the experience of thousands of fruit growers throughout the country has proven that spraying pays and pays big.

Result of Experience

Experience is the best of teachers, but we should remember that success does not depend on never making mistakes, but in never making the same mistake twice. Some years ago, before the science of spraying was fully understood or simplified by careful experiments, the scale insects and other pests got the best of the fruit growers and many orchards were killed out. It seemed to many that the fruit business was doomed, and as a result thousands of orchards were cut out. However, the fruit business is better understood now than before and the fruit is larger and better quality due to the improved methods. But it is true, although a deplorable fact, that many growers, especially

among the small orchardists, still have the impression that there is no money in fruit growing because of the pests to be combated. It is to the nurserymen's advantage, as well as his duty, to correct this false impression and explain the methods of spraying and orchard management and prove that there is good profit in growing fruit.

Should Be Especially Encouraged

One type of orcharding, which should be especially encouraged, is the one in conjunction with diversified farming—let the 5 or 10 acre orchard be just as necessary to the farm as the corn or wheat crop. Very frequently, the farmer will make more net profit from an orchard of this kind than from all the remaining part of his farm, especially in drouth years and when the Hessian Fly, the Army Worm, the Chinch Bug and other pests ruin his farm crops. In such times the orchard is very often a life-boat for the farmer.

Only a few of the experiences of fruit growers with spraying will be sufficient to prove to the orchardist that it will pay him well to spray his trees. In one of the Missouri Experiment Station Bulletins, they report an instance of one grower who had 3700 trees. As an experiment, he sprayed 100 of these trees and when he picked his apples the next fall he reported that he got more first-class fruit from the 100 sprayed trees than from all the remaining 3600 unsprayed trees.

GRIFFITH'S SURPLUS

Grapes	Currants	Gooseberries
Agawam	Green Early	Cherry
Catawba	Lindley	Fay
Concord	Moore's	Wilder
Diamond	Salem	Black Champion
Elvira	Worden	Black Naples
Green Mt.		Lee's Prolific

This stock is graded to the highest standard and guaranteed right

Can ship on short notice

Send in your want list

R. B. GRIFFITH, FREDONIA, N. Y.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Large, heavy crowns with numerous buds; roots long, plump and vigorous. Our 1 yr. plants are as large as average size 2 yr. plants, owing to our exceptional soil and long growing season—large enough to satisfy customers who want big 2 yr. plants. U. S. Dep. Agr., Farmers Bulletin No. 61 says: "1 yr. crowns to be preferred. Has been proved produce larger and more valuable crop than either 2 or 3 year olds." Conover Colossal Asparagus 1 yr. old roots. Ask for price.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Ozark Mountain grown—Our Stark City soil produces wonderful roots, heavy, long, spreading. Over seven million strawberry plants. 30 best varieties.

1 AND 2 YEAR APPLES, ETC.—Send for list of varieties and prices on all fruit trees, berry bushes, roses, ornamentals, Perfection currant, Oregon Champion gooseberry, etc. Extra quality—Stark City grown. Samples on request.

William P. Stark Nurseries,

NEOSHO,
MISSOURI



Jules Gouchault & Turbat Nurseries

E. TURBAT & CO. Successors

ORLEANS, FRANCE

To the American Nursery and Florist Trade

GENTLEMEN: On account of the war, we have not printed this season any catalogue, although we have the best lot of Nursery and Florist stocks we have had in hand in years.

We have not printed a catalogue because its preparation has been stopped by the uncertainty in which we have been during the month of August and September.

We do not speak about the uncertainty of the results of the defensive war which from the first day we believed would turn into a victory for France and the allies, but of the uncertainty about the means of transport of the goods.

Now we are sure that the French railways touching the seaports in connection with the U. S. A. are able to do their work and that the sea will be free. It is commenced via le Havre direct to New York or in connection with England.

In these conditions our services are at the disposition of our American colleagues for the following articles.

ROSE TREES: Several millions deliverable in the best sorts, old and new, in splendid choice. Our collection is one of the most complete in the world deliverable as dwarfs and as standards. Great specialties of Ramblers and Baby Ramblers.

ROSE STOCKS: Enormous lots of Manetti, Multiflora de la Grifferaie Multiflora Polyantha, Dog Rose etc., etc.

ALL FRUIT TREE STOCKS: Enormous lots of Apple, Cherry, Mahaleb, Pear, Plum Myrobalan, Quince etc., etc.

YOUNG DECIDUOUS AND EVERGREEN ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS: (Very large assortment and splendid choice.)

YOUNG FOREST STOCKS: Conifers and others. Especially Betula alba Common Birch; Pinus austriaca nigra (Austrian Pine); Pinus Laricio Corsica, Pinus Sylvesteris (Scotch Pine) etc.

YOUNG CONIFERS FROM OPENGROUND and in pots (very good).

NEW RARE OR NOTICEABLE TREES AND SHRUBS:

FORCING SHRUBS IN BUSHES: (many sorts)

HARDY HERBACEOUS: New Rare or Noticeable Hardy Herbaceous, also general varieties. Big assortment of Aster (Michaelmas Daisies) Peonies, Phloxes etc. And in general all French Nursery Products.

If you have in hand our catalogue dated Autumn 1913, Spring 1914 please read it as reference, taking account that our new prices are about the same except those from several Fruit tree stocks, Rose stock, Rose tree, which have been lowered, some of them on a large scale.

We will be pleased to quote at once any demand received. The best care will be bestowed on any order received.

Our nurseries are placed under the control of the Paris phyto-pathological station. Do not forget to send your number of permit with your orders.

New supporters will be advantaged by sending French or English reference or cash.

Awaiting the favour to hear from you in the course of the season.

We remain, Gentlemen, Yours faithfully

E. TURBAT & CO.

The CASHMAN Soil Firmer and Trencher

Greatest and Most Successful Labor-Saving Machines ever built for the Nurseryman

Used by all Large

Planters

Built Entirely of

Steel and Iron

Rigid and

Substantial in

Construction

Simple and Accurate

in Operation

WILL LAST ONE HUNDRED YEARS

Write for Circulars, Testimonials and Prices

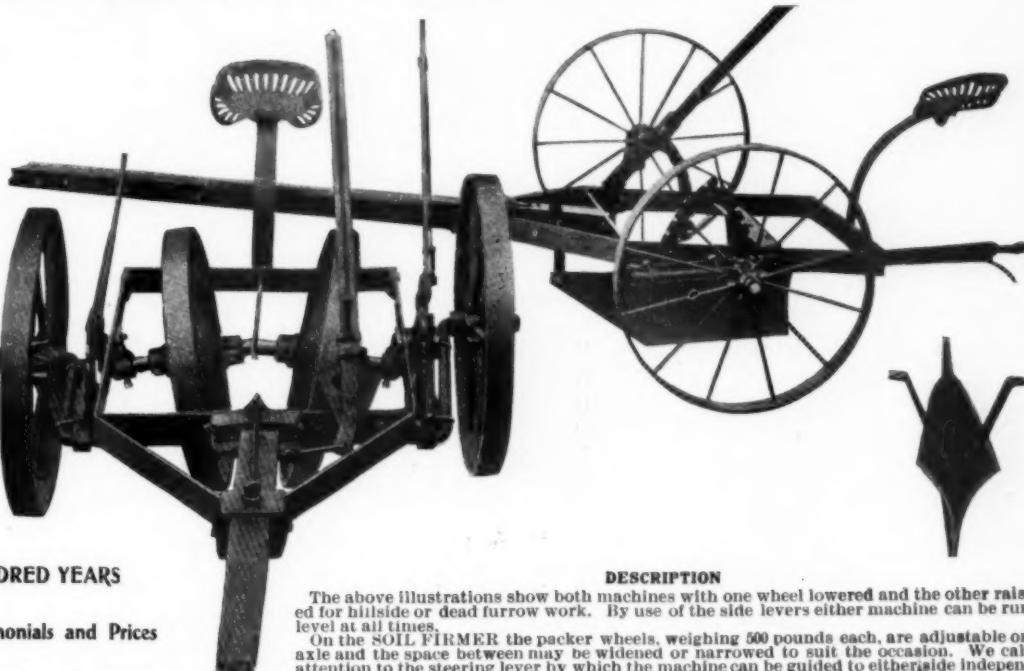
dent of team; this is done by swinging rear end of tongue controlled by steering lever. On the TRENCHER note construction of shoe, designed to insure a clean open trench from 8 to 12 inches in depth. This shoe has proved a success in all kinds of soil.

ANY EXPERIENCED DRIVER CAN OPERATE THESE MACHINES

MANUFACTURED BY

CLINTON FALLS NURSERY CO.

OWATONNA, MINN.



DESCRIPTION

The above illustrations show both machines with one wheel lowered and the other raised for hillside or dead furrow work. By use of the side levers either machine can be run level at all times.

On the SOIL FIRMER the packer wheels, weighing 500 pounds each, are adjustable on axle and the space between may be widened or narrowed to suit the occasion. We call attention to the steering lever by which the machine can be guided to either side independently.

Nurserymen and Spraying

Continued from Page 8

How To Get Good Prices

The grower who produces first-class fruit will get good prices. Even this year, with the export trade cut off by the European war, the apple prices are much better than was first expected. In Indiana last month I saw Indiana grown Delicious selling for \$3.00 a bushel box. Only last week on the New York markets I asked the price of leading varieties of first-class apples and they offered them to me at \$2.75 and \$3.00 a bushel box. In Virginia the growers say that the apple situation is getting better every day and they are receiving much better prices than the early season reports indicated.

Important Points

Some of the most important points which the nurserymen should emphasize to the fruit grower are as follows:

First, the simplicity of present-day spraying methods.

Second, the relative low cost of spraying, especially when the greatly increased profit from sprayed fruit is compared with unsprayed fruit. Official experiments have shown that the cost of spraying materials for four sprayings of apple trees (15-20 years of age) will average from 9c to 13c per tree for all four applications of spray. Thus it will be seen that the spray materials are not high when you compare the great difference between the profit from sprayed fruit and unsprayed fruit. The materials can be home-made or bought from reliable spray material companies. However, it will probably be more satisfactory for the small orchardist to buy his spray materials from a good company. In spraying commercial orchards, labor cost is the greatest factor, but the small fruit grower very seldom considers the labor cost as it takes, relatively, a short time to spray his orchard.

Cost of Spraying Machinery

The third point that should be emphasized is the small cost of the necessary spray machinery. From reading the advertisements of the spray machinery companies in the fruit papers, the orchardist gets the impression that it is necessary to buy an expensive power sprayer, costing several hundred dollars. Of course, this looks big to him and discourages him from spraying. This is a mistake because a small orchard may be sprayed just as satisfactorily with a barrel sprayer or a hand force pump as with an expensive gasoline power sprayer. A barrel sprayer will cost approximately \$12 to \$15 and will spray an orchard as large as 5 acres. The hand force, or horizontal pump, costs about \$20 or \$25 and will spray an orchard as large as 10 acres.

The Frisco Railroad Horticultural Department carried on tests which proved that just as satisfactory results could be secured by spraying with a barrel or force pump (if the work was done thoroughly) as when a gasoline power sprayer was used.

As to Applications

Now, as to the number of applications of spray which should be applied: For the small orchard, it is advisable to give all the trees a dormant spray every year, using commercial lime-sulphur, 1 gallon to 8 gallons of water, or one of the miscible oil sprays. It should be applied in early spring

just before the buds swell. This is good insurance and will prevent scale from getting in the orchard, and the cost is not large for a few trees.

In a commercial orchard, it would not be advisable to go to the extra expense of applying a dormant spray if the orchard was free from scale, but the commercial orchardist is generally familiar enough with this subject to judge for himself. In addition to the dormant spray, apple trees should be sprayed two or three more times each season.

Nurserymen's Duty

If this method of spraying is followed it will keep the trees healthy and vigorous. The crop will be first-class and will bring profitable prices. Even if the fruit is grown for home consumption, the grower does not like to eat wormy apples any more than the man who buys fruit on the market.

It is the nurserymen's duty to encourage the orchardist to spray aside from the fact that the future of the nursery business depends on the success of the orchards already planted, which, to be profitable, must be sprayed.

C. T. Norton has bought the Rubidoux Nurseries, in Riverside, Cal. M. H. Beckwith will be retained as manager.

When you have anything to sell to Nurserymen, remember this—

No man pays \$1.50 a year for AMERICAN FRUITS for fun.

It is because the subscriber is progressive and appreciates the value of the direct service rendered by a Trade Journal of this rank.

It costs money to produce such a journal. It has a direct value for both the subscriber and the advertiser.

Some Tree Dealers Scored

C. L. Watrous, president of the Watrous Nursery Company, Des Moines, Ia., in a communication to Secretary E. J. Holman of the Western Association of Nurserymen, expressing regret at not being able to attend the 1914 convention of that association, said:

I should like to stand and look into the eyes of all the men there and tell them what I think about the wolves and sharks that go about the country as dealers, taking advantage of the weakness and the love of fruit and beautiful shrubs on the part of the farmers and their families.

When I began the nursery business here forty-five years ago, that was the thing that met me everywhere—that nurserymen were a bad lot. Really it was the tree dealers that were a bad lot. They sold to the people and received money for it, a great deal of stock which promised beauty and usefulness and wonderful returns. In the outcome the stock either died or, worse still, lived to lower nurserymen doing business in the community.

It is so long I cannot remember when I drove the last tree dealer from my place and have never had one since. I did not know how uncertain and utterly heartless they could be. One of them could no more come and pack from our nurseries now than a wolf could come and be fed at the back door.

The nurserymen who make it possible for these wolves to flourish are killing geese that lay golden eggs: In the first place they are making it difficult for honest and intelligent nurserymen to do business with the public which has become sick and sore and suspicious. Then they are working a mean and irreparable harm to the country. I need not repeat the different schemes that are so utterly beyond belief to a skilled nur-

seryman and yet seem so promising to the uninformed planter.

For one, I am thoroughly done with it, and if the Lord will forgive my sin sick soul for the very little that I did of it thirty years ago or so, I solemnly promise to never do it again.

I should like to stand before the convention and talk in the mother tongue, that is, with the utmost plainness, using short words only and some of them ugly ones; but since that is impossible this year, I would like to register the vote of the Watrous Nursery Company favoring an action on the part of the association, compelling its members to refrain from having any business dealings with salesmen or dealers who have had three serious adverse reports from three different nurserymen.

In an effort to encourage the immigration of homeless Belgians to the Ozarks of Missouri and Arkansas, the Stark Bros. Nurseries and Orchard Co., Louisiana, Mo., December 2, offered nursery stock valued at \$10,000 as a "stake" to settlers. Experts from the company's nurseries and experiment stations would supervise the planting and act as advisers to the Belgians in caring for the orchards.

Storms last month ruined many peach orchards according to reports of farmers in Northumberland and Snyder counties in Pennsylvania. Trees were uprooted, broken off or stripped of their limbs. In many places it was declared that ninety per cent. of the yearling peach trees is a total loss.

A handsome art calendar, the first that comes to our desk, is sent out again this holiday season by George E. Dickinson, Broadway, New York City.

Trainload Worth \$45,000

The largest trainload of naval oranges shipped last year from California by any one concern left Porterville, Cal., Dec. 8, consigned by the Randolph Fruit Company to Kansas City and other eastern points. The train, approximately half a mile long, consisted of fifty-three cars containing 21,200 boxes of fruit, worth more than \$45,000. The oranges were grown in the Lindsay-Porterville district of Tulare county were subject to rigid United States inspection and have been pronounced the finest quality yet sent out of Tulare county.

At the convention of the Washington Horticultural Society last month, President Heran started up a hornet's nest by his criticism of the present horticultural inspection. He was answered by J. F. Sugrue and Inspector Clawson. This discussion followed a paper read by Inspector Desellem, in which he said that the Yakima Valley lost \$230,000 in two years from blight, chiefly among Spitzenberg apple and pear trees. He predicted that unless growers co-operate to fight the blight, even more than at present, pear growing is doomed.

Greenings' Nurseries, Monroe, Mich., during the week of December 7-12, conducted a fruit tree display in a tailor shop in Athens, O., offering as prizes: "The Athens county fruit grower entering best display (varieties not considered) will receive for spring 1915 planting, six trees; second best displays receive two trees each, and the finest display of Winter Banana apples, gets five trees."

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 14.—Freezing temperatures and heavy frosts throughout the citrus belt and from all California were reported to the weather bureau here today but warning had been sent in advance to permit the growers to protect themselves.

Shipment from Dutch Port "Rotterdam"

The neutrality of our country in the European War will enable us to ship our stocks this autumn by the regular facilities of the Holland-America line to the United States.

We beg to say that our fields of stocks are in the best possible condition and are in the pink of health and free from any disease.

Buy direct from the growers, so you can save the middleman's profit.

From correspondents with whom we have not done any business before we expect satisfactory trade references.

All plants delivered on three months credit from date of invoice. Satisfaction of customers guaranteed.

One year seedlings and two year transplanted for next season's budding and this season's working purposes

APPLE and PEAR

CHERRY (sour and sweet)

MYROBOLANA and ST. JULIEN PLUM

DOUCIN and QUINCE

DOG and SWEET BRIARS

Large quantities of strong RED, WHITE and BLACK Currant-BUSHES.

Large quantities of strong Superlative Raspberry Canes.
MILLIONS of all kinds of Seedlings and transplanted FOREST and HEDGE PLANTS, with splendid root system.
DWARF and STANDARD ROSES on briar, leading varieties.
HARDY PERENNIALS, leading varieties.

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The Question of Preservative Allowance

An example of preservative allowance is shown in the following notation regarding a carload of nursery stock from Huntsville to Neosho, Mo.: Gross, 68,300; tare, 44,000; net, 24,300; allowance for preservative, 6,140; final net, 18,160. Preservative allowance of 6,140 figured at 57½ cents, the rate from Huntsville to Neosho, Mo., would net a saving of \$35.31.

On this subject Charles Sizemore, chairman of the transportation committee of the A. A. N., says that when ice is the preservative the weight is always deducted; but that when the preservative is shavings or other material it does not pay to seek the deduction. After discussing the rules of the three railway association classifications, he says:

Regardless of the fact of whether the Rule applies or not and whether or not it is changed in the new classification it is still my judgment that as far as our experience is concerned, the rule is of no benefit whatever.

However, as before stated this has no reference whatever when ice is used, but refers to other packing such as moss, straw, shavings, etc.

Years ago the minimum on nursery stock was 24,000 pounds, then it was reduced to 20,000 pounds where it remained for several years, when it was finally put at 16, 20 and 24 thousand pounds according to size of car used. The minimum of 16,000 pounds applying on cars of 36 ft. 6 in. in length or less.

As Chairman of the Transportation Committee of the Association of Nurserymen, have succeeded in getting the Western Classification Committee to give the nurserymen the sliding scale on nursery stock, therefore instead of the minimum being 16,000 lbs. on all cars under 36 ft. 6 in. in length,

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**The kind that gives satisfaction
Can be supplied either plain or
printed, with Iron or Copper wire
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**Our facilities for handling your
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**Samples and prices are at the
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STRAWBERRY PLANTS

1,000,000 Chesapeake

2,000,000 Joe Johnson

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4,000,000 Klondyke

1,000,000 Early Ozark

Over 10,000,000 of other New and
Standard Sorts

Lucretia and Austin Dewberry Plants

**ALL FINE STOCK. LET US QUOTE
YOU SPECIAL PRICES
CATALOGUE MAILED ON REQUEST
E. W. TOWNSEND**

100 Vine St. Salisbury, Md.

it will be 14,560 lbs. on cars 33 ft. 6 in. in length and gradually increased according to length of car. But it is a great advantage to the nursery business as the new minimums are far less than the old ones. This new minimum becomes effective in Western Classification No. 53 which is expected to be issued the first part of the year. As 18 of 29 refrigerator cars loaded by us are less than 36 ft. 6 in. inside measurement, this new minimum will prove very beneficial.

If the Rule should be amended by the Railroad people, do not believe it would be good policy on the part of the nurserymen to make any opposition to the change as believe the new schedule of minimums is by greater concession than any dunnage allowed on wood shavings, moss, etc. And further the Transportation Committee has some things up with the railroad people that if successful in securing, it will be far overcome this dunnage allowance.

Michigan Horticulturists

At the annual meeting of the Michigan Horticultural Society in Kalamazoo last month Roland Morrill, one of the largest fruit growers in Texas declared that the marketing of the fruit crop was the biggest problem of the fruit growers.

From the time the trees are planted until the finish the problem is the same, he said. "The fruit grower is the manufacturer of a perishable merchandise. It must be sold, no matter what condition the market might be in, but the one big advantage of the fruit grower is found in the fact that he always has a steady market."

While his attack on the commission man was not as severe as that of some of the other speakers, Mr. Morrill advocated cooperation in shipping, packing and selling as an effective safeguard against dishonesty on the selling end.

Charles A. Pratt, Benton Harbor, was elected president, Robert A. Smythe was elected secretary.

Uncle Sam Aiding Orchardists

Uncle Sam has turned his eye upon the problem of orchardists of the Northwest in their struggle to market their crops. With the object of developing new outlets for the apples, pears and berries, the Department of Commerce and Labor is about to appoint a representative in South America whose sole duty shall be the study of markets for fresh fruit and encouragement of trade from this region alone.

This message was brought to Portland, Ore., last month by Edward A. Brand, assistant chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the United States Department of Agriculture. He is making a tour of the country reorganizing the branch offices and instructing the representatives to study more carefully the needs of their territory and to "tie in" with the commercial organizations.

Fully 500 horticulturists attended the opening session of the Washington State Horticultural Association at Wenatchee, Wash., last month. Two hundred delegates represented every fruit district of the Northwest.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS

Apples vs Oranges

The fact that apples of the best grades cost the Philadelphia consumer more than California oranges that have been hauled thousands of miles or than bananas shipped from tropical countries, while the New Jersey farmer in many instances is selling the same fruit for less per basket than the consumer pays per dozen, was cited by speakers before the convention of the New Jersey Horticultural Society last month as illustrating their contention that lack of proper distributing and marketing systems is the crux of the high-cost-of-living problem.

"Don't blame the middleman entirely," C. E. Bassett of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, cautioned the farmers, in lamenting the fact that conditions similar to those related of Philadelphia exist between Washington and the fruit growing districts of adjacent Virginia and would probably be found in many other centers. "Don't blame the middleman, because you and the public created him and were then forced by existing conditions to use him. People are paying big prices because they demand bigger service. The fact that the housewife no longer goes to the store with the market basket on her arm, but waits for an automobile to bring home her purchase represents a big percentage of the increase in food costs. Ask your wives to carry the market basket again, or do it yourself, as I have done many a time in Washington recently, and see how the table costs tumble."

**If it relates to the Nursery Trade it
is in "American Fruits."**

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Cherry Trees

One and two years old. The best the market affords.

**H. M. Simpson & Sons,
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Twenty Thousand Pear Trees

First-class two-year buds on 7-12 mm. French stock. Include Angouleme Duchesse, Anjou, Bartlett, Clapp, Keiffer, Seckel, Wilder, Warden.

Montmorency Cherry (on Mazzard) one and two-year buds, extra choice 1 to 1½ in. trees, special for city trade.

All stock Genesee Valley grown. Write for quotation on any quantity you need.

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Successful results tell the story of prices consistent with present conditions. Shipping is done under old contract prices. Our list is **A LESSON; THE BEST POSTED BUYER WILL FIND A REVELATION.** If you are not on our mailing list, drop us a postal.

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ALL KINDS OF NURSERY STOCK
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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—We do a \$25,000 business can do more with more help of the right kind. A man needed who knows propagation and who can handle men and take charge generally of the field work and packing during shipping season. Will sell an interest in the business to the right party and on right terms. A. E. care American Fruits,

We Offer for Fall 1914
NORWAY MAPLE IN CARLOTS
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CAROLINA POPLAR GET OUR PRICE
THE GREENBRIER NURSERY CO., Inc., Greenbrier, Tenn.

What Ornamental Nursery Stock is Doing

BEST SHADE TREES AND ORNAMENTALS—F. A. Weber, Nursery, Mo. Read before the Western Nurserymen's Association Meeting, Coates House, Kansas City, Mo., December 10, 1914

THIS subject is a broad one, as the Central West covers the states of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Eastern Kansas and Eastern Nebraska—the richest and best states of the Union, so far as general and diversified crop conditions go; and with these conditions, it is not going to be an easy matter to name any one variety, or any few varieties, as "Best." We have such an unlimited amount of native material, and so many of the foreign introductions thrive to perfection, that we cannot omit them in making the best varieties.

Almost all of our known trees, shrubs, etc., have some special character that makes them valuable for some purpose—either for special locations, for certain soils, for certain climatic conditions, special time of blooming, all of which produce certain results in landscape architecture.

Take a visionary trip with me to the Ozarks, and I will show you some of the best varieties of trees and ornamentals growing there, planted by nature. We will find large numbers of the beautiful Sugar maple; the massive White oak; the Pin oak; the Burr oak; the Red oak, etc., the White ash; the hickory, and now and then a Black walnut or butternut, and interspersed between these giants of the forest, comes the smaller trees such as the Sassafras, the Red bud, the Haws, the wild crab, etc. Then, getting down to the shrubs, we have the Sumach in the different varieties; the elder; the hazel; the Indian currant; the

native gooseberry and currant; and many others.

Many Varieties Together

Along the creeks and streams, we find the massive sycamores looming up in their spectral glare; the graceful American elm, and the Silver maple; then off in the distance we see a mass of green—our native cedar and pine. Climbing up the side of one of these rock-cliffed mountains to the height of several hundred feet, there opens before us a panorama of rare beauty, all of these native trees producing their beautiful coloring, one blending into the other—the shrubs and low growing trees performing their function in making up the landscape view. Then we wonder why so many varieties of trees, shrubs and vines could be growing in that one spot.

The Lord, the Master Architect, who laid out these beauty spots, did not start out to plant one mountain with Carolina poplar, another with soft maple, another with catalpa. No, He used the many varieties to produce the effect just pictured, and it is a miracle how little soil some of these native trees really require to thrive and do well.

Brother nurserymen, do you realize that the people living out here in the open country are all getting hungry for some of these beautiful trees? They want them around their homes; they want them in front of their homes; they want them to the side of the house; they want them along their drives, and around their barns. They want the flowering trees and shrubs. They can't leave their homes in the spring rush and take a trip down to the Ozarks to see the red bud, the dogwood, the wild crab in bloom. Neither can they go down in the fall of the year to see the beautiful coloring of the foliage—the yellow of the Sugar maple, the red of the red bud, the scarlet of the sassafras, the persimmon and the sumach—all of these colors blending into one another.

The Lure of the Trees

Our people want these things, so they can behold them from their own homes. Why do the thousands of people from our crowded cities, who can afford it, spend their week's end in the country? Many are building their homes in the country, so they can live among the beauties of nature—they want trees and flowers. This love for plant life makes better citizens.

The cities are realizing that they must provide more parks, more recreation spots, more trees along the streets, more boulevards, if they want to keep their people inside of the limits.

It is up to us, as nurserymen, to grow some of these finer things, or as the committee suggests—"Best" things—of which there are many.

The West India Gardens, a nursery for the growing of the feijoa sellowiana, a species of guava, has been moved to Vista, Cal., on the line of the Santa Fe, between Oceanside and Escondido. Men were busy transplanting 2,500 trees last month, in lots of 800. The gardens have been at Altadena, near Pasadena. The reason assigned for the change of operating base is that the Vista site offers superior advantages, both as to climate and soil.

Last year was the third year comparative measurements have been made by the Missouri station between growth of fall planted and spring planted trees. These measurements show that during the year the fall planted trees produced 33 per cent more growth than spring planted trees. Comparing this result with the previous year, fall planted trees made 50 per cent more growth than spring planted, and during the first year the same set of trees lacked only one-half of one per cent of producing 100 per cent more growth than the spring planted. It will be observed that in the same set of trees the difference in the amount of annual growth is decreasing each year as the tree develops.

Imports of nursery stock into the United States in October, 1914, amounted in value to \$567,780 as against \$387,920 in October, 1913. For the ten months ending October, 1914, imports of nursery stock amounted to \$3,015,770, as against \$2,709,779 in the corresponding period in 1913.

The Oregon State Horticultural Society, at its annual convention in Medford last month adopted resolutions favoring uniform legislation by all states west of the Rocky mountains governing spraying, quality of nursery stock and other important fruit topics. A committee was appointed to devise a plan to get the subject of uniform legislation before horticultural societies of the other Western states.

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PEONIES

Prepare now for the increasing demand. Our Peonies are in excellent condition and we have a good assortment. Write for list now.

Mallow Marvels®
Choice stock. Ask
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Wild Bros. Nursery Co.
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Oregon Champion Gooseberry and Perfection Currant

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Camellias, home-grown
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Lilacs, best named sorts
Grafted Wistarias, 2 to 4 years old
Biotia Aurea Conspicua, all sizes
Biotia Japonica Filiformis, 1 to 4 ft., fine
Magnolia Grandiflora. Magnolia Fuscata.
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We have a large stock of fruit trees, ornamental trees and shrubs

All orders receive prompt and careful attention
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MONROE, MICH.



Offer a General Line of

CHOICE NURSERY STOCK

Cherry and Std. Pear

of extra quality. If you are in the market for superior trees write us for prices.

I. E. ILGENFRITZ' SONS CO.

MONROE, MICH.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Ilgenfritz Graft and Stock Planter and Firmer.

Receiver's Sale of Real Estate OF Phoenix Nursery Company

By virtue of an order and decree of the Circuit Court of McLean County, Illinois, on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1914, I, John Y. Chisholm, Receiver of Phoenix Nursery Company will sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder, at 2 o'clock p. m. on

Saturday, January 16, 1915

at the east door of the Court House in Bloomington, Illinois, the Real Estate of The Phoenix Nursery Company comprising a trifle over 65 acres, nearly all of which is located within the city limits of Normal, Illinois (a suburb of Bloomington and connected by street car).

This is one of the oldest and best known Nurseries in the United States with a patronage in nearly every State and Territory in the Union.

There are located on these grounds, Greenhouses with about 60,000 feet of glass, heated by steam, large Barns, Sheds and Cribs, also very large Packing House and two large frost proof Cellars, besides Grafting and Propagation Houses, Office and other buildings.

A part of this Property would make an ideal addition to Normal if not desired to use in connection with the Nursery. The Receiver will offer the Property in Parcels and also as a whole.

The Receiver invites personal inspection of Property prior to date of sale and will be pleased to answer any inquiries concerning same.

Address,

JOHN Y. CHISHOLM, Receiver, Phoenix Nursery Company, Bloomington, Illinois, Box 625

California Possibilities

Professor Herbert John Webber, director of the California Experiment Station at Riverside, recently addressed the City Club at the Union League, Los Angeles, on "The Importance of Agricultural Investment in Southern California.

The speaker said that the people have not begun to touch the possibilities of certain agricultural industries in California and asserted that there is no reason why the people of that state should not develop better fruit than is grown anywhere else.

"We should study the questions scientifically. I believe California, Arizona and New Mexico can be great agricultural states. If we succeed, these agricultural industries must be self-supported and able to carry their own weight. There are 250 varieties of orange and lemon trees ready for setting out in our new experimental station. The opportunities are here for development. We have the opportunity to experiment with the avocado and develop the date. No reason why we should not introduce the mangoes, and the development of the new fruit known as the 'tangelo,' a hybridization of the tangerine and the pomelo."

One hundred and forty-three thousand six hundred and twenty-one volunteer crop reporters and special correspondents are now assisting the bureau of crop estimates in its work.

R. E. Bliss, Belding, Mich., picked 60 bushels of apples from one tree last fall and claims the record. Can anyone beat it? The tree was planted thirty years ago by Mr. Bliss and has been a good bearer regularly. It is a Northern Spy: it has a spread of branches of 40 feet.

Entertained by Japanese

Members and directors of the Houston Chamber of Commerce, and members and officers of the Progressive League and of the Orange and Fig Growers' Association, comprised a numerous party of Houston business men who attended the Orange day celebration at Alvin, November 19th, and incidentally experienced what a number of them upon their return to Houston described as a revelation regarding the resources of the Houston county.

At the Alvin-Japanese Nursery they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ito, who entertained them in a novel and delightful way that emphasized influence of Japanese horticultural methods in the development of the South Texas fig and citrus fruit industries. The ladies wore the conventional dress of the higher class of Japanese women and served tea, iced drinks made of pomegranate and Satsuma orange juices, kumquats and the delightful red berries known as oleaster.

Two hundred cars of oranges from the Redlands, Cal., district netted the growers \$140,000 for Christmas, with more to come.

An offer of \$75,000 for a 35-acre orange orchard in the Porterville, Cal., district was declined by the owner last month.

The United Fruit Growers' Company is clearing up about 125 acres of land on its property in the town of Egg Harbor, Wis., and will plant about 12,000 cherry trees in the spring.

An orange tree will sometimes produce 20,000 oranges, while a lemon tree seldom yields more than 2,000 lemons.

Publicity Man at Work

The Grand Rapids, Mich., News makes the assertion that Michigan apples are too high proof. While the fancy and number one apples have been packed in boxes and barrels for sale, a large share of the number twos have gone to the cider mills. These apples have been so filled with juice and have produced cider of such high test that the barrels in which the cider has been placed are unable to stand the pressure, and telegrams are coming in daily from different parts of the country that barrels of cider in transit are exploding, to the consternation of trainmen, wholesalers and retailers. These explosions have taken place despite the fact that the barrels were up to the usual standard for withstanding pressure.

The winner of the horse race at the Missouri State fair received \$25,000. The winner of a prize for fine apples received \$6.

An Oregon nursery has supplied 15,000 fruit trees for planting near Mojave, Cal., on what has been considered desert land.

It is estimated that there were 8,000,000 barrels of apples in cold storage in the United States on December 1. This is 3,000,000 barrels more than the record the previous year on the same date.

The state school of forestry at Botineau, North Dakota, announces that it will have one million trees for distribution to the citizens of the state during 1915.

The fruit packed by California concerns for 1914 is estimated at 200,000,000 cans, valued at \$21,000,000.

"We could not do without 'American Fruits.' —Kelsey Nurseries, St. Joseph, Mo.

American Fruits

An International Journal

Nurseries, Arboriculture,
Commercial Horticulture

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Advertisements should reach this office by the 15th of the month previous to date of publication.

Drafts on New York, or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JAN. 1915

A Thought for 1915

Have the nurserymen of the country paid too close attention to efforts to create a supply and ignored the great subject of creating a demand? Think it over and then turn back to your files of *American Fruits* and read what has been said of Publicity for the Nursery Trade.

Citrus Nursery Stock Shut Out

The Secretary of Agriculture has issued an order, effective January 1st, 1915, prohibiting the importation from all foreign countries of citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions and seeds, except for experimental or scientific purposes by the Department of Agriculture. This action is taken to prevent the introduction into this country of citrus canker and other citrus diseases found to exist in foreign countries and likely to be introduced on nursery stock.

Nursery Interests Represented

As secretary of the Northern Nurserymen's Association, representing their interests, E. A. Smith, vice-president, Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, Minn., appeared before the Western classification committee in Chicago on Thursday morning, December 3rd, at which time Charles Sizemore, chairman of the transportation committee of the American Association of Nurserymen, also appeared.

Facts and figures were presented and testimony taken bearing upon the various items referred to, such as the shipping of all large shade trees, roots boxed, tops strawed and protected, citrus fruits, evergreens, etc., planted in dirt, roots boxed, tops strawed and protected, also nursery stock of various kinds crated.

No decision was reached by the classification committee, whose members stated they would review the matter carefully and report at as early a date as possible the result of their conclusions.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 7.—Annual importations of nursery stock, bulbs, seeds and other horticultural material has commenced and several carloads of such goods for nurseries and dealers in this vicinity have already passed through the port of Omaha and had duty paid on them to Cadet Taylor, collector of customs. Between forty and fifty carloads of nursery stock are expected here this winter from Holland.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

An Effective Trade Organization

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Western Association of Nurserymen was held at the Coates House, Kansas City, Mo., December 9-10. As usual a lively, interesting and highly profitable convention resulted. A programme which is a model of what a nurserymen's convention programme should be had been prepared under the direction of an efficient programme committee and one of the best secretaries which any trade organization ever had the fortune to secure.

We cannot too strongly emphasize the excellence of this programme. It shows at a glance what can be produced for the consideration of nurserymen as business men handling large commercial interests, representing investments of many million dollars in the aggregate and meeting for the discussion of practical topics arising in the conduct of a large and very important industry. Really national in everything except in name is the Western Association of Nurserymen; its attendance comprises nurserymen east and west, north and south; its discussions embrace trade topics affecting every section of the country; its influence, extended still more widely through the trade press (*American Fruit* files show exclusive publication of a general outline of its proceedings and work for many years) is far more potent than is that of organizations of much more pretentious name. It is a trade organization which means something. We congratulate its members on the judgment evinced in the choice of management which has provided an association that has steadily progressed with the times and has presented at each yearly gathering a thoroughly up-to-date outline of topics, the discussion of which it has been a distinct loss to miss. Here is a nursery trade association which needs no reorganization; it is on right lines.

How to Get Higher Prices

Herbert Chase, Delta, Colorado, has long been doing considerable original thinking. The many who have talked with him from time to time know that. It is pretty well known, too, that as a result he has scored marked success in a territory which was once thought at least not the best for conducting a nursery business. But Mr. Chase's observations are by no means confined to the irrigated sections of the West. He has had wide experience North and South.

In reply to a query by a representative of *American Fruits*, Mr. Chase last month said:

"As to conditions surrounding the nursery business, it all simmers down to whether or not a man knows his business, has some nerve, backbone and earnestness, and does things the best he knows. If these things are right, the roots, tops, packing, grading and all is right."

"In Alabama, my experience was from the side of the grower; in Colorado, it is largely from the side of the buyer. I see great improvement everywhere."

"I am firm in the belief that a nurseryman who does his work thoroughly and has nerve to demand an advance price for his product, will win in the end."

"I remember an experience since coming to Colorado: I received a shipment of wonderfully rooted, beautifully graded cherry

trees. I urged the grower to make an earnest effort to the end that everything he put out would be as well done, and advised him to charge more money than the other fellow. I asked for a quotation on about the same quantity of stock for the next year. The grower exactly took me at my word, quoted me the stock at about twenty per cent. above the market and I gave him the order; the trees were perfect; not a cull to pay freight on; everything right; and while the invoice price was above the understood market, yet the trees were cheap and satisfactory."

Here is food for serious thought by nurserymen generally. When enough of them work on this principle, present conditions with many will be only a memory. But do not wait for the other fellow to cooperate. Start right in yourself.

American Seedlings

In the December issue of *American Fruits*, E. Benard, San Diego, Cal., wrote interestingly of the probability that fruit tree seedlings could be grown advantageously on the Pacific Coast. In the October issue of *American Fruits* Otto Katzenstein, Atlanta, Ga., expressed the opinion that in the near future America would produce most of the seedlings needed by her nurserymen. D. W. Babcock, Berlin, Mo., in the November issue, cited some of the things he was preparing to grow—stock usually grown abroad.

In view of the interest in this subject, we are giving prominence in the current issue to an article by F. W. Watson, Topeka, Kan., who, as is well known, has been growing apple and pear seedlings successfully for years in Kansas on a large scale and with more than usual care and consideration for American planting. All nurserymen who use seedlings will derive profit from reading what he says, since his experience extends over a wide period and many varying conditions. We shall be glad to hear from others on the subject.

Big Business in Small Fruits

Wick Hathaway, Madison, Ohio, specialist in small fruits, writes that he has had the biggest fall trade he ever had. There has been an enormous demand for St. Regis raspberry; his orders up to December 10th exceeding 400,000. He has lately erected a new storage and office building 48x96x116 feet with underground cellar.

The William P. Stark Nurseries, Neosho, Mo., are among those who believe in up-to-date advertising. They will have a double spread in the Country Gentleman on January 9th. That is good and effective publicity of a somewhat general nature. On the same lines those who wish to reach the Nursery Trade effectively find prominent display in *American Fruits* of direct advantage. The large size of the pages, the enameled paper used throughout and the high grade of printing give opportunity here not found elsewhere in the trade literature. Rates are unusually low, too, in consideration of the service rendered.

In this connection we direct attention to the frontispiece of this issue of *American Fruits*—an attractive and highly effective piece of 1915 Nursery Trade publicity.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

Pacific Coast Legislation

M. McDonald, president of the Oregon Nursery Company and the Pacific Coast member of the Uniform Legislation committee, has been actively working on a form of bill which in his opinion and that of others on the coast seems best adapted to conditions there. He has addressed the State Horticultural Societies of California, Oregon and Washington at their annual meetings and the conference called by Governor West at Corvallis, Ore., the last day of November and the first of December. Some account of his arguments before these bodies is given in this issue of *American Fruits*.

Mr. McDonald finds that the tendency on the coast is for the centralization of authority in the hands of as few men as possible, and he is inclined to think this is right, as more easily fixing responsibility. He believes that what is wanted is, first a standard of inspection and then to have all inspectors and commissioners under bond.

Regarding the conference called by Governor West, Mr. McDonald says:

This meeting was quite largely attended, and the matter of laws was gone into very carefully. In addition to the form of law presented by myself, there was another bill also presented, as well as the Sanders bill. After going over these different bills very carefully, a committee was appointed of which the writer was made chairman to draft a uniform bill and get the best out of the different bills that were presented. I may say that this new bill was drawn largely along the lines of our bill. In fact, it was taken as the basis for the new draft. After this bill was finished, it was taken to Medford, Oregon, where the Oregon State Horticultural Society was in session; after being presented there, it was referred to the legislative committee who spent one day in going over it carefully and finally recommended its adoption with some changes regarding home rule features for counties.

The horticultural authorities of Washington state have for some time been working on a new draft of a horticultural bill for that state and have included provisions not pertaining to nursery or horticultural work, and which in Mr. McDonald's opinion, would make the bill cumbersome if passed. He says:

Mr. Roberts, president of the Oregon State Board of Horticulture was at this meeting and ably assisted in presenting the matter of a uniform bill to the Washington society. Finally the whole subject was referred to their legislative committee,—both the uniform draft and the bill that their horticultural authorities were preparing. After a good deal of delay and discussion this committee referred the matter back to the convention asking for more time, as they were unable to decide the matter, although they admitted advantages would follow from the passage of the uniform bill in the different states.

The two bills were then referred to the new legislative committee with the understanding that this committee would convene at Olympia, Washington, at a later date and invite the legislative committees of the State of California and the State of Oregon to meet with them and go into the matter again of a uniform draft satisfactory to the State of Washington.

It should be understood that Mr. McDonald differs with the other members of the American Association committee as to the field which should be encompassed by the proposed uniform legislation. This difference was discussed long and earnestly at the Cleveland convention of the American Association last June, as reported fully in *American Fruits* at the time. In the opinion of Mr. McDonald, George C. Roeding and others of the Pacific Coast states, it would

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

be a waste of effort to do any work along the line of a nurserymen's inspection bill, because horticultural societies and workers could not be interested in it. Mr. McDonald believes it was only because the uniform bill presented to the California Horticultural Society, for instance, was upon the broader lines that it was endorsed by that society jointly with forty-four county horticultural commissioners. He says:

It may be that the form of a bill that the eastern part of the country is working on will be more suited and better adapted to eastern conditions, and that it will be wise to continue working along the separate lines, as this work seems to have naturally taken; but I am sure that if the educational campaign that the nurserymen have started is continued, much good will follow and there will be a much better understanding hereafter between the nurserymen and horticultural authorities on account of the work that the nurserymen have done in connection with uniform legislation.

Upon the general success of the movement on the coast Mr. McDonald says:

I may say further that the matter of a uniform law is spreading rapidly and I believe that upon the foundation laid by the nurserymen, a uniform bill will be evolved and finally introduced in the various states of the Pacific Coast.

Is This Fair Competition

The Chilocco Indian Agricultural School, at Chilocco, Oklahoma, is sending out a price list of nursery stock for sale by its nursery department, quoting ridiculously low prices for grapes and ornamental stock, and mailing these price lists under the frank of the United States Indian Service, Department of the Interior.

This seems to be unjust in the extreme, inasmuch as nurserymen, besides being subjected to this form of competition are obliged to pay postage on mail matter they send out. At least the government schools should be put on a plane with the business man in the matter of postage.

Here is a subject which should engage the attention of the American Association of Nurserymen at once.

Did You Know This?

The Greater Iowa committee is urging a campaign of nationwide publicity for Iowa apples.

In ten years, the report reads, from 1900 to 1910 Iowa's apple crop averaged \$3,500,000 worth of apples a year. In the same period Idaho realized \$610,000 worth on an average per year. Oregon \$1,600,000 worth, Washington \$2,900,000, the report shows.

"In other words," the report says, "Iowa raises more apples every year than Washington and Idaho combined or than Oregon and Washington combined. Yet the whole world knows that those three states in the Northwest are apple states. It is up to Iowans to make known the fact that Iowa also is an apple state."

"Iowa apples sell at from fifty to ninety cents a case more than the northern grown fruit," the report says.

The Riverbank Land Company have put in an order with the Smyrna Park Nursery Company at Ceres for four thousand Bartlett pear trees and several hundred Royal Ann cherry trees, to be planted in West Riverbank, Cal., on the land extending west from the railroad track north of Atchison. A large part of the land is located along the Stanislaus river and the low lands will be planted to pears while the slopes will be put in cherries.

The Publisher's Desk

The nurserymen and commercial orchardist, like other business men and like professional men need a daily paper to keep them posted on local and world events. Many of them feel the need also of a semi-literary periodical. These all have their places. But, save for an occasional article at rare intervals perhaps, they contain little or nothing bearing directly upon the particular business engaged in.

On the other hand, the trade journal is made up entirely of matter which bears directly upon the industry it represents. That is to say, if it is a trade journal worthy of the name. Strange as it may seem, some nurserymen believe they have no use for a trade journal. Day in and day out they proceed in a narrow sphere with mind intent only upon what goes on practically within their immediate touch. They may break away and attend a trade convention once a year and there they are surprised to hear talk upon all sides of trade matters they know nothing about, but which their associates have discussed throughout the year. The latter are posted upon trade affairs generally; the former are not. It costs 12½ cents a month to keep posted!

* * *

Buyers of nursery stock, like buyers of any commodity, look for the best value for their money. Is there any reason why the reader of a periodical should not apply this principle to the source of his trade information? Take this or any other copy of *American Fruits* and subject it to the closest examination, page for page, text, illustrations and advertisements. It will be found that the same high quality is maintained throughout, from cover to cover. A comparison with what can be found elsewhere in the same line will prove profitable. It may be found that too much has been taken for granted. Comparisons may be odious, but often they are very profitable—if they are made thoroughly, earnestly and silently.

* * *

American Fruits does not sell merchandise. It offers the most complete history of the Nursery Trade every twelve months that can be obtained, at a price easily within reach of all. That it affords an effective medium for trade advertising is attested by more than a hundred advertisers who say that it produces results.

This magazine is here to serve the trade as heretofore, on a high standard and with an eye single to the best interests of all in the trade. It welcomes suggestions and constructive criticism. The trade needs just such a progressive, absolutely independent exponent of its interests. If it did not already exist, it would be speedily supplied. It is here and in action.

* * *

It will be the province of the trade journal to chronicle what the new year may have in store for the industry, either for congratulation or for regret. Let us hope that there will be a full measure of the former and the minimum of the latter.

No person or firm interested in any way in the sale of trees or shrubs, flowers, land or fruit, or any trade supplies is in a position to dictate the policy of this publication. *American Fruits* is the only Nursery Trade Journal of which this can be said.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

Probable Effect of War on American Nurseries

APROMINENT nurseryman of this country, upon request, outlined the situation with regard to imported seedlings as it appeared early last month, as follows. with due regard to changes which might occur later:

At the present time every indication is that importations of fruit tree stocks will come forward as heretofore, and perhaps with more promptness, from the fact that better arrangements have been made for transportation. In most of the European countries, nearly all of the railroads are owned by the government and in France the nurserymen have made arrangements with the government to handle their stock with as much despatch as possible.

The minimum weight of a carload in France is eleven thousand pounds and the nurserymen have made arrangements with the government to load full cars of nursery stock and to ship same in this way instead of by local freight, and as Angers and Orleans are on the same line of road to Harve, it ought to be an easy matter to make up a trainload of nursery stock every two or three days and the probability is that these trains will contain nothing but through freight to Harve and they ought to make very quick time.

I had a small shipment come over early and it was in New York by the time I received a letter advising me of the shipment.

Plenty of Labor.

At the present time the fruit tree stocks are being taken up, graded and delivered to the nurserymen in France fully as promptly as they have in previous years. There is plenty of labor to handle the common work. As in times of peace most of the nursery work is done by the women and older men. A war like the present one does not have the effect upon labor that it would in this country under such conditions.

It may be that the grading will not be done quite as carefully as heretofore, but I do not think we will see much difference in the handling of stock, and everything indicates that there will be plenty of seedlings to fill all orders, and in most kinds of seedlings I think there will be a surplus.

Mazzard cherry are reported to be rather scarce, but other fruit tree stocks seem to be quite plentiful; and on account of the usual trade from Germany, Austria and

some other countries being cut off, I would not be surprised if more fruit tree stocks would come to this country this winter than has been the case in previous years, and it stands the American nurserymen in hand not to plant too extensively for fear of over-production.

No French Ports Closed.

None of the French ports have been closed, and if this condition continues for the next two months, I see no reason why all of our goods from France should not arrive as in previous years. A large number of growers in France are needing money very badly and they will look after the delivery of the goods to the nurserymen from the fact that they have to have the proceeds of this stock to take them through the coming year. On the other hand, the government of France is very anxious to furnish the transportation facilities, so that the money can be paid out to the large number of contractors who grow these seedlings.

The manager of the Franco-American Company reports that he is able to get all the common help that he needs, also that he has already secured boxes, packing material, etc., for handling the goods, and that the stocks are already being delivered from the growers, and we shall very soon expect to be advised of some shipments.

No Change Anticipated.

In regard to the effect the war will have in future years, I can not see any change from what it has been in the past years. The seed has already been secured for next year's planting, and the same is packed down in sand to stratify and plant early the coming season, and there seems to have been an abundance of most kinds of seeds and prices have ruled lower than they have for a great many years. Pear seed and some other kinds of fruit tree seeds sold this season in some cases for less than half the usual price.

The only difficulty has been to get Myrobalan seed from Italy. There was quite a good deal of trouble to make arrangements for the transportation of this seed and it all had to come by express, but the seed was enough cheaper to over-balance the extra cost of shipping by express.

I think most of the nurserymen were able to secure their usual amount, but on the other hand, some nurserymen did not secure any seed at all and others only a

part of what they wanted. However, I look for no shortage in Myrobalan stocks next year, providing the seed all proves successful.

Armies in Comparatively Small Territory.

The only thing that I can see that will effect the seedling situation in future years is whether the territory where the fruit tree stocks are grown is over-run by the armies, and as the Germans are making no progress in France, I can see no reason why any fear should be expected from this source. Even if they would go through the country, they would largely follow the public highways. The small territory in France that is being over-run by the armies cuts a very little figure when compared to the whole French territory, and, outside of the territory occupied by the armies, business is going ahead about as heretofore.

The only thing I fear is that there will be too many fruit tree stocks shipped to and grown in this country. I presume the nurserymen have anticipated a shortage next year on account of the European war. If this should not be the case and all of the fruit tree seed that is shipped to this country should succeed, then it seems to me there might be too many stocks grown and planted for the good of the nursery business, but no doubt quite a large percentage of the seed that has come to this country will be a failure, in which case it would have no effect upon the market.

As far as next year or future years are concerned, I can see nothing in sight that would cause us to fear but what there would be plenty of fruit tree stocks grown and imported in this country.

Shipments from Holland and Belgium.

Shipments from Holland are being made earlier than usual this season. We have a large consignment from that country that will arrive the latter part of this week, and the same is followed by another shipment which will cover all of our importations from Holland. They are arriving this year about one month earlier than they have heretofore, and they have made better time to New York than we ever knew in previous years.

We have a small shipment from Belgium which will arrive soon, and we can see no reason why all shipments from European countries should not arrive promptly.

Continued on Page 26

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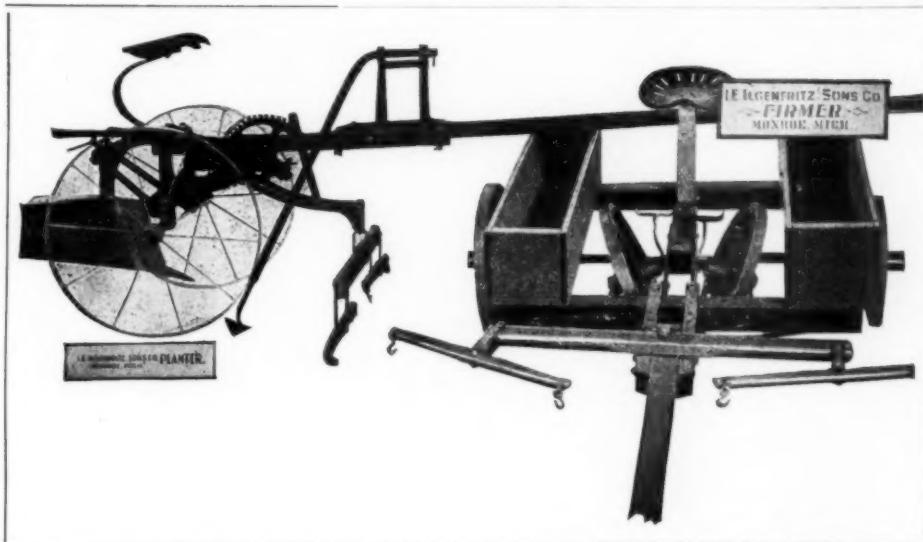
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(See our other ad. in this magazine)

Cost of Citrus Canker War

The state authorities of Florida, reporting on the fight against citrus canker, said last month:

For the past two months we have been passing through the worst of the fight. We have destroyed every tree showing the slightest infection. We have done this by applying the torch, which resembles a plumber's blow torch, only a hundred times larger. The diseased trees were burned to a crisp. The torch was also applied to the surrounding ground. The cost has exceeded \$100 per day (this does not include the \$2,000 which the Growers' and Shippers' League is spending). We have burned, in the Redlands district alone, 1,933 grove trees, and 101,300 nursery trees. Over 200 grove trees, and a good many thousand nursery trees were burned in the Miami district. We have in the two districts some fifty-odd men employed in the work of canker eradication. Most of these men are being paid by local subscription, and some few are volunteering their services.

The last of a shipment of sixty fullgrown orange trees, purchased by the Panama-Pacific Exposition for an orange grove at the world's fair, was made Dec. 7, from the Hayward grove at Cloverdale, to the Exposition grounds.

Carolina poplar trees have caused so much trouble in Hastings, Mich., that the city fathers have passed a resolution forbidding any tree of that species from existing within 100 feet of any public street. The roots of these trees have clogged sewers and penetrated walls, costing the citizens considerable sums to repair the damage.

Texas nurserymen complain that the mistletoe has killed many trees and say it is a destructive parasite.

"Farm to Flat" by Express

Uncle Sam has again stirred the express companies to action. The parcel post was an entering wedge and caused marked revision of express rates as well as more consideration for the shippers' interests generally. Then came the post office plan for putting the farmer and fruit grower into touch with the city consumer by means of the parcel post. A postal card dropped into a city street letter-box brings the next day a package of fresh country produce direct to the writer's door, by parcel post, cutting out the middleman and his excessive profit.

Spurred by added competition and seeing the possibilities of the plan, the American Express Company early last month announced that it is prepared, through 10,000 agents in the United States, to handle millions of dollars' worth of country products on the plan which Uncle Sam has proposed.

On the farms of the United States annually hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of produce goes to waste each year, it is said, because the farmers do not know where to market their surplus products. The express company will bring these markets to the farm, collect the produce, and dispose of it in the cities without any cost to the farmer. The company's commission will be obtained in the increased business.

This is but an added advantage for the nurseryman. Every step toward improving the fruit grower's means for disposing of his product increases the desire to plant nursery stock and thus increase a supply of fruit to meet an increased demand.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

Twenty Varieties on One Tree

Alpena, Mich., Dec. 3.—"The tree of a thousand grafts" has completed another season's work. It bore twenty different varieties of apples this year and Charles T. Park, in whose yard the tree makes its home, is satisfied, although he plans to make further grafts.

Originally a crab-apple, the tree, now twelve years old, bears grafts of the following varieties added by Captain Park year by year: Banana, Liveland Raspberry, Jonathan, Stayman's Winesap, Grimes Golden, Wisner desert, senator, delicious, famous, Northern spy, Tallman sweet, Pound sweet, crab, Canadian red, yellow transparent, wealthy, maiden blush, King David, bellflower, Spitzenberg, York imperial, Black Ben. Not a branch of the original tree but bears its graft, and this year all but the pound sweet and Canadian red bore fruit.

The Cline-Bull tract of 640 acres near Marysville, Cal., has been sold to Southern California capitalists who will plant it mainly to olives. The enterprise is backed by a capitalization of \$100,000.

Ten young women of San Fernando, Cal., sold 10,200 lemons on the streets of Los Angeles, December 12th, for the Children's Hospital and United Charities.

The Bergtholdt Company, Newcastle, Cal., won the first prize and gold medal for nursery stock at the recent California State fair. The company also grows fruit, having 900 acres in orchards.

The 1913 pack of Hawaiian pineapples reached a total of 1,667,000. The estimate of the 1914 pack is 2,177,000 cases.

Sutter County, Cal., growers find that too much water has been used in orchards. The fruit has grown so large, especially peaches, that canneries have refused it.

Handling Radical State Legislation

PETER YOUNGERS, Chairman A. A. N. Committee West of Mississippi.

THIS subject, if properly handled, would cover more territory than we have time to go over—as there is a different law in each state and a review of laws passed and pending would occupy too much time.

The states that have caused the most correspondence and have taken the most time to look after are Wyoming and Montana.

In Montana, the courts decided that the law was faulty and could not be enforced, but I have received a letter from D. J. Tighe of Billings, Montana, stating that the Montana Legislature will probably pass a new horticultural law or amend the old law. I have taken the matter up with Mr. Tighe, and will keep in touch with the proposed law.

In the Wyoming suit now pending, we have no late news; as we find it will take from eighteen months to two years to get a decision in the cases pending.

We were troubled in Colorado before the Reed case was tried, but since the decision from the Supreme court, I have not received a single complaint of the treatment that the nurserymen are receiving in that state.

I have not been advised of any new laws proposed, excepting in the states of Oregon and Montana. Mr. McDonald of Orenco, Ore., sent me a copy of the proposed new law, based on the uniform law that the committee had in hand, and I am anxious to know how they will succeed in Oregon.

Many things will develop in the near future. A meeting was called at Corvallis, Ore., November 30th and December 1st.

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WELLS-FARGO EXPRESS FORCE WHICH HANDLED WEST VIRGINIA PEACHES

Governor West invited the governors of all Pacific states, including Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and Arizona, to be present or send a delegate to meet with the legislative committee of the Oregon State Horticultural Society and State Board of Horticulture to consider the plan.

I have written to Mr. McDonald to give me a line up on the meeting, and how the matter of uniform legislation meets the views of the men present.

Handling Romney, W. Va. Peaches.

The largest peach crop in the history of the peach industry in West Virginia has now been marketed, says Agent G. W. S. Grove in December Wells-Fargo Messenger.

Much praise is given by the shippers to the Wells Fargo for the most excellent service given in handling such an enormous crop.

The slogan was, "Cut out transfers, and load straight cars to all important markets, both east and west."

Beginning July 29, the first Wells Fargo special pulled out of Romney at 4 p. m., and after that, daily, promptly at 4 p. m., the special started, hauling the famous West Virginia peaches to all Eastern and Western markets until October 17, when the last variety had been picked and marketed.

During the time the Wells-Fargo Company ran more than five hundred cars out of Romney. Actual count, 516.

Conditions In France
French nurseries are in almost normal conditions, as we go to press and the stock is better than usual, with perhaps the exception of pear. Some of the nursery proprietors are at the front, but in all cases

some one is left to attend to the nursery business. There is undoubtedly enough stock to fill orders. Every effort is being made to forward it. There is considerable congestion at Havre due to the fact that out of five sheds for loading and unloading freight, owned by the steamship companies, three have been taken by the government and the other two are crowded with incoming freight. The railroads charge demurrage of \$2 per day per car after the first 24 hours. Orleans is an army base and there 100 engines are kept under steam night and day.

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Against 12 cents (Cost of Postage) and 25 cents—Cost of the Volume—which sum of 25 cents will be refunded at the first Order of the value of least \$10, our General Illustrated descriptive and analytical Catalogue (Edition A. F.), 385 Pages and 135 explanatory Vignettes giving the full descriptive Nomenclature with Prices of all the Plants which we cultivate, will be sent free to any person applying for same

Planting Areas In the United States

The enumerators of the thirteenth census returned data for 6,361,502 farms in the United States, containing 878,798,325 acres, of which 478,451,750 acres were improved land, the remaining 400,346,575 acres comprising the acreage of woodland and other unimproved land in farms. The average acreage of all land per farm in the United States in 1910 was 138.1. The states of Iowa and Illinois had the highest proportion (over 75 per cent.) of improved land to the total land area. In the total value of farm property in 1910, Illinois ranked first, with \$3,905,321,075; Iowa was second, with \$3,745,860,544; while Rhode Island was last, with \$32,990,739.

The figures for the value of all farm crops in 1909 showed that Illinois was first, closely followed by Iowa, Texas and Ohio, in the order named. The value of farm crops in the United States increased 83 per cent. during the decade 1899-1909. The states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut reported the highest average value per acre of crops, followed by New Jersey, South Carolina, and Arizona, all of which states produced crops in excess of \$25 per acre. For average value of farm crops, per farm, North Dakota led; Nevada was second; California, third; South Dakota, fourth, and Nebraska, fifth—each with a valuation for crops of over \$1,500 per farm.

Missouri's Need

"The great need of Missouri is more stringent anti-pest laws," said C. E. Buehner, who had charge of the William P. Stark nurseries' exhibit at the convention of the Missouri State Horticultural Society last month in Kansas City.

"The fruit raised in this state has no equal anywhere for flavor and general marketable qualities, but the output of first class fruit is limited to a few orchards grown by expert orchardists. Across the road from these well groomed orchards may be a pest ridden field of trees, the product of which goes into the market as coming from the same section of the state.

"The virtue of the California, Oregon and Washington fruit is the outgrowth of the rigid anti-pest laws of those states. If an orchard there is found to be afflicted with pests officers of the state immediately have it cut down and burned. Until such laws are passed in Missouri it will be difficult to convince the world that this is the greatest fruit growing state in the nation," Mr. Buehner declared.

One of the largest orchards in Michigan is now being planned for the northern part of Muskegon county. Four thousand acres on the line between Muskegon and Oceana counties has been set aside for a development proposition, and one of the first steps in the programme adopted by the promoters is that of starting a big orchard. Nine hundred acres will be set to trees at once, and other plantings will follow as rapidly as conditions warrant. Field agents from the Agricultural college made a critical examination of the tract, its soil and its possibilities, and upon their report the present plans are being formulated.

Intelligence, energy and close looking after details are the only mysteries of success in fruit growing. A lazy person should choose some other business.

Greece is starting extensive citrus fruit growing.

"We are handing you our check to cover two years' subscription for your excellent journal. We wish you continued success." —H. F. Hillenmeyer & Sons, Lexington, Ky.

Sixty Fruit Associations

During the last year there have been organized in the state of Washington nearly sixty fruit protective associations, according to the report of State Horticulturist T. O. Morrison, and it is estimated that there are between 5,000 and 10,000 owners of orchards enrolled in them.

A peculiar thing about the formation of the organizations lies in the fact that the entire system, which is predicted to become one of the most far-reaching influences in the state for good fruit and clean orchards, grew out of the fact that the state department lacked money with which to conduct the fight against the fire blight that has developed in the state during the last two years.

The system is based upon the idea of co-operation between the orchardists themselves and between them and the state department, and Commissioner Morrison is enthusiastic over the success so far obtained and equally enthusiastic over the future prospects of the system.

Puyallup, Wash., Dec. 2.—The Puyallup & Sumner Fruit Growers' Association has paid out \$30,000 within the last week to its members on their blackberries. Within the next ten days it will distribute \$20,000 more to its raspberry growers. The shipment of canned fruit to Eastern points is still heavy, an average of two or three car-loads being sent daily.

Sunnyside Orchards Co., Georgetown, Del., \$11,000.

Amity Orchard Company of St. Louis, capital, \$60,000; J. M. Patterson, Thomas R. Cobbs and M. J. Patterson.

Elmer Sherwood Nursery Co., Odessa, N. Y., \$40,000; Elmer Sherwood, M. V. Sherwood, C. B. Swartwood.

T. C. Maxwell & Bros., Geneva, N. Y., \$72,000; fruit growing.

Bowmanville Nurseries (Inc.), Chicago; \$2,500; grow, buy and sell nursery stock. Charles H. Brennan, Helen Brennan, Peter W. Flood; corres., J. R. Williams, 2406 Lawrence avenue, Chicago.

EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

in last issue

"AMERICAN FRUITS"

The Nursery Trade Journal
(For Reference)

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Back numbers of *American Fruits* are scarce. The only safe way to secure this exclusive record of the *Nursery Trade* is to see that your subscription is paid in advance.

"A paper which gives the best value to the reader will give the best value to the advertiser as well. I don't think there is any argument about the soundness of this view."—H. Dumont, Chicago, Ill., in Printers' Ink.

A CASH PROPOSITION

Readers of "American Fruits" who are in a position to procure subscriptions for this journal may learn of our cash proposition by communicating with the General Manager, 125 Ellwanger & Barry building, Rochester, N. Y.

When You Buy Our Top Notch

BERBERIS THUNBERGII

Seedlings, you know they are right. They are moneymakers too. A large stock in all grades.

C. R. BURR & CO.

Manchester, Conn.

What the American Association Needs

In the September, 1914, issue of *American Fruits* we suggested the advisability of reorganizing the American Association of Nurserymen upon lines which would result in effective work by that association. Some indication of what could be accomplished under right conditions was outlined. The editorial caused a good many nurserymen to think; and some of them expressed their views. It did not please all; but we believe those who have the interests of the nursery trade in general at heart would welcome a wise move toward making the national association what it should be—an efficient organization for the honest and aggressive advancement of the industry throughout the country, entirely free from petty politics, rings or any attempt at self-aggrandizement. If there has been no evidence of the operation of these objectionable features in the organization, then it is fortunate and it is not handicapped in advancing.

Among those who have more recently seen the light—or at least have recently expressed their views—is J. R. Mayhew, president of the Waxahachie, Texas, Nursery Company. In an address which elicited the undivided attention of the Western Association of Nurserymen in Kansas City, last month, Mr. Mayhew said:

WICK HATHAWAY

Dept. 5 MADISON, OHIO

Offers the trade for fall, 1914, ELDORADO Blowers, Mersereau and other Blackberry and Dewberry R. C. Plants.

St. Regis, Herbert, Eaton, Perfection, Loudon, Miller, Ruby, Maribore and Cuthbert (Reds) Golden Queen (Yellow) Raspberry. Also have acreage of each in Royal Purple, Shaffer's Colossal, Haymaker and Columbian (Purple), Cumberland, Gross and other Black Cap for tip plants. Also Strawberry Plants in leading variety, including Fall bearers. Write your wants and



TRY HATHAWAY FIRST

The Westminster Nursery

Westminster, Md.

J. E. Stoner, Prop.

We offer for Spring 1915

Peach, 1 yr. Buds, 35 varieties

Asparagus, 1 and 2 year

Apple 2 yr. all grades

Carolina Poplars, 8 to 16 ft

Can supply the above in car lots or less. We also offer 2 yr. Downing G. B., Cumberland Raspberry plants. Catalpa Speciosa Seedlings. Magnolias. Hydrangea P. G., large stock of Spiraea and Deutzias assorted.

Please submit list of wants for prices

We offer N. C. Natural Peach Seed. Crop 1914

AVENUE NURSERIES

PEARS, Standard—Fine stock 2 year trees. Bartlett and other sorts.

PEARS, Dwarf—Largely Duchess

PEACHES—Best stock we have had to offer for several years both in quality and quantity. All grades from smallest to largest are about perfect.

BLACK WALNUT and **BUTTERNUT**—Several thousand in 3 to 4, 4 to 6, and 6 to 8 ft. sizes, suitable for lining out or for trade.

GRAPE VINES—Large stock of Concord, one and two years. Fair stock of Catawba, Niagara and Moores Early.

BLACKBERRIES-MERSEREAU—The best and largest hardy sort. Fair supply of other sorts.

RASPBERRIES—Mostly Cumberland, Kansas and Plum Farmer.

Very complete line of ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, etc.

W. B. COLE, PAINESVILLE, O.

"In view of a coöperative plan I shall suggest further on, I feel disposed to make a suggestion right here that perhaps many of you will not agree with me in, that fewer organizations would serve our business interests to decided better advantage provided there were certain needed changes made in the by-laws and constitution of our national association. I have been for years, as have you, a member of one or more of these associations, contributing of my means and time to all, and am loyal to all, but I fail to see wherein the national association would not be able to do the work of all organizations more efficiently than has been true of the past. The facts in the case are, all our organizations promote a fine social atmosphere, and to that extent are good, but when the time comes to get down to the rock-bottom of our business problems and solve them for the good of all, we are not in the same class with other commercial organizations. I believe that our best interests would be served by concentrating our money and labor in making the national association what it should be, changing the membership fee to, say \$25 or \$50 per year, and with an executive committee man from each state in the union."

Others are thinking along the same lines. What is your opinion? We would be glad to help you voice it.

followed immediately by the prices in each case, in lots of one to 1,000, just what the prospective buyer wants to know. The illustrations, both black and white and in color, are excellent. The J. H. Hale peach, a specialty of this company, is featured strongly. An effective frontispiece is a view of the packing house at Neosho, Mo., located on three railroads. These have been pictured in *American Fruits*. The 132 pages of the catalogue have apparently been used to the best possible advantage and they are a credit to the establishment they represent.

"The Pecan Business" is the title of a booklet which serves as a catalogue for B. W. Stone, Thomasville, Ga. Mr. Stone is a pecan nurseryman of twenty years' experience. He has outlined a large amount of practical information in his booklet in a form which will answer many queries regarding the industry. Leading varieties of Southern pecans are described briefly and there are directions for culture and marketing. Mention of the attractiveness of Thomasville, Ga., is made. The booklet is illustrated with views in pecan orchards and nurseries in the Thomasville district.

Shipments of Satsuma oranges grown in Mobile and Baldwin counties generally and in the Gulf Coast section of Alabama are being received in the northern markets. Orange growing is being developed commercially through Mobile business interests. The Bank of Mobile is shipping oranges north at its own expense with a view to introducing the fruit and helping the growers.

There are 14 tree planting societies in Norway and since 1900 they have set out over 26,000,000 trees.

ARE YOU INTERESTED?

In choice young ornamental Nursery Stock for transplanting lining out, or mail orders? If you are, get next to our Trade List of genuine bargains, in Oriental Planes, Nut Seedlings, Oaks, Ash, Catalpa Speciosa, Honey and Black Locust, in large quantities, besides hundreds of other varieties, both deciduous and evergreen. Peach Trees Dahlia Bulbs, etc., etc.

ATLANTIC NURSERY CO., Inc.

BERLIN, MARYLAND

WANTED—Tree Seeds of all kinds



40 ACRES solid to Saperb, Frogsweet, Americus and other best everbearers. Get catalogues and order for mailing expenses and we will send you 6 high quality everbearing plants (worth \$1) and guarantee them to fruit all summer and fall, or money refunded. Catalogue with poster FREE if you send today.

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ANGERS, - FRANCE,

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Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Tree Seedlings, Rose Stocks, Shrubs, Vines and Conifers for Nursery Planting

Information regarding stock, terms, prices etc. may be had on application to Mr Detriche's sole representative for the United States and Canada:

JACKSON & PERKINS CO.

Newark, New York.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

Meeting With Horticultural Inspectors

Editor American Fruits:

Relative to the matter of uniform state legislation, I beg to report that at the Cleveland convention last June our committee had a conference with Prof. Sanders of Wisconsin, and with Mr. Roeding of California, who presented the ideas of some of the people on the Pacific Coast. After a thorough discussion, Prof. Sanders proposed to re-draft his bill and admit it to our committee for further consideration. We received a revised draft from Prof. Sanders about December 1st, and our committee got together at Kansas City on December 9th and gave the subject further and careful consideration, and now expect to meet with the Association of Horticultural Inspectors at their annual convention in Philadelphia, December 29th, at which time it is expected that it will be possible to reach an agreement with the Horticultural Inspectors and arrange a final draft of the bill which will be satisfactory to all interests concerned.

It is expected that Mr. Orlando Harrison, representing the American Pomological Society, will be present at that meeting, and if a bill can be agreed on it will mean an agreement between the Horticultural Inspectors, the Nurserymen and the Pomological Society.

This will be the first step toward securing uniform state legislation, and today the prospects look very bright for securing such an agreement.

I will be able to make further report for your February issue.

WM. PITKIN, Chairman
Committee on Uniform State Legislation.



When You Need
APPLE SEEDLINGS
APPLE BUDS
APPLE GRAFTS
APPLE SCIONS
APPLE TREES
Remember

JIM PARKER

The Apple Tree Specialist

TECUMSEH

OKLAHOMA

HENRY LAKE SONS CO.
Wholesale Growers of High Class Shrubs

Black River Falls, Wisconsin
Our Specialty is Native Shrubs and Shrub Seeds.

THE FRAMINGHAM NURSERIES

200 Acres Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Vines and Roses

Send for Price List

W. B. WHITTIER & CO.



Fine Stock of
Rhododendrons, Kalmias and
Andromedas
FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

Obituary

Joseph G. Harrison

Joseph G. Harrison, one of Worcester county's staunchest and best loved men, died of Bright's disease at his home in Berlin, Maryland, December 12th, at the ripe age of 74 years. He was honored and respected by all who knew him, and especially by those who were in his employ and knew his true worth as a good citizen, a kind and loving husband and father, a philanthropist and a true friend.

To mourn his loss he leaves a widow, who before her marriage was Miss Elizabeth Franklin; two brothers, Levin and Charles Harrison; three sisters, Mrs. Charles Hamblin, Mrs. Charles Hastings and Mrs. Eliza Jane Moore, and four children, Orlando Harrison, a member of the Maryland Senate; George A. Harrison, Mrs. Della K. Powell, wife of Mayor W. B. S. Powell of Ocean City, Md., and Mrs. Achsah Purnell, wife of George W. Purnell of Berlin, Md. The four children are by his first wife, who before her marriage was Miss Annie Kate Collins of Bishopville, Md.

Mr. Harrison was born in 1840 in Lower Sussex county, Delaware. In 1853 he and his family moved to North Carolina and there engaged in the lumber business. He went to Berlin in 1884 and engaged in fruit growing; he was one of the pioneer orchardists of the Peninsula and has succeeded in developing the business of fruit growing to a high degree. Five years later, he, with his two sons, Orlando and George A. Harrison, started a small nursery which has been enlarged from year to year and now is known as Harrison's Nurseries. The nurseries are of international reputation and are conceded the largest in the world. Mr. Harrison had been in poor health for the past twelve years and the active management of the business was in the hands of his two sons who will continue as heretofore.

Mrs. Jessie F. Moss

Mrs. Jessie F. Moss, one of the principal owners of the Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, died at her home near Huntsville, Ala., Dec. 17, after an illness of four weeks. Mrs. Moss was a native of Vermont and after marriage resided in Dayton, O., for a time. She became interested in the fruit nursery business with Major W. F. Helkes and they established the Huntsville Nursery, one of the largest nursery concerns in the country. She was 79 years old. Mrs. Moss is survived by one son, Mr. Milton Moss.

Melkon Markarian.

Melkon Markarian, a pioneer fig packer of the Fresno section, died at Long Beach, Cal., Nov. 20, of typhoid fever at the age of seventy years. Mr. Markarian was among the first to take active interest in the fig industry, and is generally known as the first fig packer in Fresno. The first fig packing house proper was erected according to his plans. Melkon Markarian was born in Armenia in 1844, being the descendant of a family branch of dynastic rulers of ancient Armenia. Fleeing from the persecutions of Turkish tyranny, he came to this country in 1873.

Charles Little

Charles Little, fifty-one years old, son of William S. Little, pioneer nurseryman of Rochester N. Y., died December 17 at his Rochester home. Deceased was in the nursery business with his father from 1881 until its dissolution in 1889.

Lemons in Nineteen Months.

Pomona, Cal., Dec. 2.—The San Dimas Lemon Association is pointing with significance to the receipt of three boxes of lemons. They were picked from the E. T. Casel grove, which is but nineteen months old. As far as known this is a record for quick production of lemons in marketable quantity and as a result is probable that the State authorities will make a study of the grove.

Farmers of Oakdale, Stanislaus County, Cal., are making arrangements for planting a very large acreage of olives during the present planting season. Agents of the nurseries in this district state that they have had heavier orders for olives than for any other class of fruit trees.

"Enclosed please find check for \$1.50 to pay subscription for one of the best trade journals published."—M. L. Taylor, Perry, Kan.

Elwood Leavenworth Fox

The eldest son of Marsden B. Fox, president of the Rochester Lithographing Company, Rochester, N. Y., Elwood L. Fox, died December 9, aged 22 years and 9 months. He was associated with his father in the business which is well known in the nursery trade. The sympathies of Mr. Fox's many friends among the nurserymen are extended to him.

N. C. Peach Seed

We have on hand a few hundred bushels of old seed, ready for immediate shipment
Sample and prices on request

J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY CO.
POMONA, N. C.

The Commercial Nursery Co. OF WINCHESTER, TENN.

Offer fine lot of Two Year Apple in these varieties Jonathan, Stayman, Grimes Golden, Wine Sap, Paragon, M. B. Twig, Baldwin and York Imp; other leading kinds. We can take care of your orders in Peach, most any varieties in the lighter grades.

Also offer in One Year Apple: York Imperial, Stayman, Baldwin, Horse Apple and Yellow Transparent. M. B. Twig. Prices always right. Write us.

CARFF'S NURSERY
Headquarters for
Small Fruit Plants



1200 Acres

"At It 25 Years"

Strawberries Currants Rhubarb
Raspberries Gooseberries Asparagus
Blackberries Grape Vines Horseradish
Dewberries Privet Hardwood Cuttings

100,000 transplanted raspberry, blackberry and dewberry plants for retail trade. See wholesale list before placing your order.

W. N. SCARFF, New Carlisle, O.

American Versus Foreign Nursery Seedlings

F. W. WATSON, Topeka, Kan.

In treating the subject of American grown versus foreign grown stocks, we will speak of the ideal American seedling. By this we mean the seedling grown and handled under the most favored circumstances.

We believe it is conceded that the American grown No. 1 straight root apple seedlings are better in every way for grafting than the foreign grown seedling. The American stocks have the proper shape—long even roots—graded to a specific standard; not the long and short uneven grade that the foreigner sends us.

The American stocks properly grown and handled are superior to any foreign stocks. We say properly grown and handled. We cannot and do not try to defend the stocks that are grown on contract, where there is no personal interest excepting the price to be received.

Some Objections Answered.

We know of no better way to get at the subject than to answer some of the objections of the American grown stocks that have been advanced by those who favor the foreign stocks.

One party says: "We find this year that the two-year apple trees that we have been digging, grown from grafts put up on American stocks have a great many root knots, while the two-year trees budded upon French stocks are almost free of knots."

True. But if the American stocks had been budded and the French stocks grafted,

Grape Vines

If you are in the market
for fancy stock I have it

**Concord, Moore's
Early and Niagara
in large quantities**

Fairfield Nurseries

(CHAS. M. PETERS)
SALISBURY, MD.

Mr. Nurseryman: You should try the
SIMPLEX TREE BAILER

Now used in 27 States. Fruit and shade trees
ornamental shrubs. One acre of peonies. Receipts
from cut flowers alone, \$1,050, besides \$200 for plants
in last three years.

L. F. DINTELMANN Belleville, Ill.

The Farmers Nursery Co.

TROY, OHIO

OFFER TO THE TRADE

APPLE, both buds and grafts, PEAR, CHERRY, PLUM,
and PEACH.

PEONIAS, PHLOX and IRIS named varieties. A general assortment of HARDY PERENNIALS, ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBBERY of all kinds.

DO NOT FORGET we have another lot of POTTED EVERGREENS to offer.

Give us a chance to quote on your want list

the budded trees would be free from knots just the same. It is not the stock, but the mode of propagating that develops the knots. But the majority of the foreign stocks come in so late that they are mainly used for budding purposes, and this serves to deceive some into the belief that the foreign stocks are not subject to knots.

Another firm reports that the foreign stocks can be bought cheaper than the American grown. This is not true. The American stocks are sold for less money than the imported stocks, plus duty; and, besides, they are better graded stocks. Our American 3/16 and all up straight root grade—averaging over fifty per cent. quarter inch—is not duplicated in foreign stocks; it stands alone, the best grafting stock in the market. Our quarter-inch and up branched grade is as heavy and as well branched as the foreign 7 to 12 m.m. grade and sells for \$2 to \$4 less per M. The imported 5 to 7 m.m. grade is no heavier and not as good a shape as our regular No. 2.

The American apple seedling has proven itself in the field capable of producing as fine a tree as it is possible to grow—a perfect stand—trees vigorous and healthy. What more do we want?

Branched Root Grades

For budding purposes the foreign grown stocks have held a strong place in the front, from the fact that the growers of American stocks did not try to grow the branched root grades—rather considered them inferior grades. But the growers are not asleep. In growing apple seedlings now, the grower selects part of his land of heavy dark soil in order to get the branched root seedlings. That this effort is appreciated by some is shown by the fact that a large eastern firm—that is, a member of a French nursery company—is decreasing their foreign importation of apple seedlings and are placing their orders for American branched roots.

We have a letter from a firm that says, "Foreign grown stocks are more vigorous than American grown stocks. Home grown stocks have not started to leaf out as yet, and the foreign stocks are in full leaf—both planted at the same time. What have you to say about it?"

Foreign stocks leaf out quicker than home grown stocks, but if that is what the grower

wants, we can tell him of a way to get his stocks to leaf out early. Just put this year's stocks in cold storage house and leave them until next year. The stocks, when taken out, will leaf out in three or four days' time. If there is an advantage in the early leafing out, we recommend the trying of the cold storage process—but greater vitality is not shown by the early leafing of the stock.

Vitality.

As to vitality—we believe if one could see some of the two-year budded trees at Topeka, that were budded upon American grown stocks, he certainly would not want any more vitality. These two-year budded trees are six to seven feet high, they caliper an inch. If they were any larger they would be too large to sell.

In studying the question of American grown versus imported apple seedlings we have found that the strongest advocates of imported stocks are those who make a profit in the sale of these stocks. And that is all right, too—but it casts no reflection upon the American stocks.

An advantage in using American grown apple seedlings is that one can place his order for what he wants and know in a day or two after mailing his order whether he will get the order filled or not. One can get his stocks as early as he wants them, this is especially important to those that graft.

Continued on Page 23

FOR GOOD

Viburnum Plicatum

Berberis Thunbergii

WRITE

The Conard & Jones Co.

West Grove, Pa.

The Chase Labels

For Nurserymen and Florists are Exceeded by None
**PLAIN, PAINTED, WIRED with TINNED or
COPPER WIRE and**

PRINTED IN ANY MANNER

That may be called for

Prices as low as FIRST-CLASS WORK and unequalled
PROMPTNESS in DELIVERY will justify.

Please favor us with a trial order if you are not one of our present patrons.

THE BENJAMIN CHASE CO.,

DERRY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

P. O. Address and Western Union Tel.—Derry Village

Offsetting Long Drouth in Nurseries

A. WILLIS, Ottawa, Kansas.

"Best cultural methods to offset the effects of prolonged drouth."

This subject is one of intense interest, especially to a nurseryman when he has a lot of young nursery stock seedlings, cuttings, grafts, budded and transplanted stock that has made a fine start and has had good care and shows thrift and gives promise of a profitable crop, it has been planted on rich soil, well prepared, and from the time it was planted, was hoed and cultivated and well cared for and now as the season goes on the heat becomes more intense, the breezes blow and only light rains fall. In June and in July less rains fall; you increase your efforts with hoe and cultivator. The ground is mellow and as dry as dust. Growth grows less; the corn withers; seedlings and cuttings of tender varieties dry away and growth on the more hardy sorts ceases and in suspense you yet more vigorously stir the soil and watch the clouds earnestly, hoping the rains needed to water the earth and revive the drooping, thirsting plants will come. As time goes on your anxiety increases and your plants decrease and you ask in agony, "Can nothing be done to stay this grievious loss; and if anything can be done what is it? Tell us and we will do it that we may reap and enjoy the fruits of our labors."

This question properly answered has made some desert lands in the West worth from \$2,000 to \$4,000 an acre for orchard purposes; this question has built the Assouam dam; this question properly answered enables Egypt to raise on tillable land crops that support a human being for each cultivated acre. Thousands of years ago, properly answering this question, made Mesopotamia support such civilization as Ninevah and Babylon and the failure to properly maintain the works in operation made this same Mesopotamia a half desert country, and now there is under consideration the reconstruction of these same irrigation works with the expectation the ancient fertility will be restored and that again the

desert shall blossom and bring forth food for the multitudes as it did in ages long gone past.

In brief I would say, select for your crop the best piece of ground available for the purpose, then pulverize the soil well and deep plant the best seed. Keep the ground mellow and clean through the season. Be not discouraged but go forward with faith and courage and most generally you will reap bountifully. But my knowledge and experience are limited and the command is to "multiply and replenish the earth and subdue it and have dominion over the fish of the sea and over the fowl of the air and over every living thing that moveth on the earth." This is a new country and you see the triumphs of man here; you see the earnestness with which man is seeking further triumphs and from time to time you hear the shouts of triumphs in some field where determined effort has achieved a new success as the results of effort and study are recorded for those who will use them. As means of better applying needed water where rains come not are found and used; as the means for the conservation and fertilization of soils are found and applied, greater results will be secured. Look at the work of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations that are disseminated throughout the land, and look at the good success of some under the most trying circumstances. Look at the success of some in the suppression and control of fungus and insect diseases and then remember that what another can do there is no law that you may not do. But on the other hand, there is every encouragement to you to do. Do all this the best you can. Let your courage fail not, but go forward and it shall be your happy lot to contribute to the welfare of your fellowmen the measure a loving Father has given you toward the subduing this earth and making it bring forth seed for the sower and bread for the eater.

American vs. Foreign Stocks

Continued from Page 22

Grafts and buds grown from American seedlings are as strong and vigorous as from imported stocks.

In two blocks of apple grafts planted side by side, one on imported stocks and the other on American grown, there was no difference in the amount of knots and waste in the two blocks of trees.

Budded trees grown on American stocks are practically free of knots.

A Comparison.

We grow, in America, apple seedlings as large as ever grown in France or Holland—they have no advantage in size.

We grow apple seedlings as cheaply—plus duty, as they are grown in the old

country—they have no advantage in price.

We grow as pretty a branched seedling as was ever imported—and a far better straight root than they have ever been able to grow.

The American grown apple seedling is uniform—one knows what he is going to get when he orders a No. 1 straight root.

American grown seedlings are uniform in length. Foreign grown seedlings run from six to eighteen inches—whatever happens to come up with the spade.

If the American seedling is grown on new land, properly sprayed, dug late so as to be well matured, and not unnecessarily exposed at grading time, it is superior to any foreign grown stock.

If the American seedling is as good; if it will produce the same results, and at no greater cost, we are strong believers in the slogan: "American grown for Americans."

N. J. Fetherolf, in charge of the Cottonwood nursery of the Wasatch forest, is in Salt Lake City for the winter, the weather now preventing any activities at the nursery. He will spend the winter at the office of J. F. Bruins, forester in charge of the Wasatch national forest. Mr. Fetherolf reported that with his assistants he planted out 75,000 trees this season, and has now in the nursery approximately 4,000,000 to be planted in future years. About 250,000 will be planted next season.

WE ARE Largest Growers in America

OF Grape Vines

Other Specialties:
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Small Fruits

Introducer of the 3 Standard Fruits

Campbell's Early The Best Grape**Josselyn** - - The Best Gooseberry**Fay** - - - The Best Currant

Our supply of above varieties is always less than the demands upon us before shipping seasons close.

High grade stock, grown and graded to our own standard, which we originated and adopted many years ago. We shall be pleased to supply your wants.

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Plum, Peach, Apricot. Extra fine and in large supply. Special on car lots.
Soft Maple, Sycamore, White Ash and Carolina Poplar in all sizes up to 3 in. Special on car lots.

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Quince and Manetti Cuttings

First Quality

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FRUIT TREE STOCKS

Best Packing and Grading

VEENDAM, HOLLAND

Telegrams: Cultura

Federal Horticultural Board's Annual Review

CHAIRMAN C. L. Marlatt of the Federal Horticultural Board reports to Secretary D. F. Houston of the U. S. Department of Agriculture that under the Federal plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, the entry of foreign nursery stock and other plants and plant products into the United States is regulated, and domestic and foreign quarantines on account of plant diseases and insect pests are established and maintained.

The personnel of the Federal Horticultural Board, which administers the act, remained for the year ended June 30, 1914, the same as the previous year, viz:

C. L. Marlatt, chairman, Bureau of Entomology; W. A. Orton, vice-chairman, Bureau of Plant Industry; George B. Sudworth, Forest Service; W. D. Hunter, Bureau of Entomology; A. V. Stubenrauch, Bureau of Plant Industry. R. C. Althouse, secretary of the board, has charge of the administrative office.

Federal and State Inspection Service

The Federal and State inspection service remains substantially the same as last year, the Federal work having been under the charge as heretofore of Mr. E. R. Sascer and Mr. Perley Spaulding. The number of state expert inspectors appointed as collaborators remains substantially the same as last year. The great bulk of the nursery stock and other plant importations enters through the port of New York, and it has been found necessary to place a permanent inspector at this port. Mr. H. B. Shaw has been transferred to this work from the Bureau of Plant Industry of this department. His duties relate particularly to the inspection of plant importations from countries without inspection service and the inspection of potatoes and avocados offered for entry under the regulations requiring inspection.

Some work now completed, in part continued from last year has been necessary in foreign countries, partly in the nature of inspection and partly investigative. Such work in relation to foreign quarantines is necessarily of an emergency character and temporary.

Similar field examinations and investigations have been necessary in connection with some of the domestic quarantines. This work has been, for the most part, done in co-operation with the Bureaus of Entomology and Plant Industry by special expert agents detailed from these bureaus.

Co-operation With Other Departments

The State, Treasury, and Post Office Departments have continued their hearty co-operation in carrying out the provisions of the plant quarantine act, and in enforcing the several domestic and foreign quarantines which have been established thereunder. In the case of the Treasury Department the foreign quarantines have very materially increased the duties of the customs officers, and the assistance rendered by these officials has been of the greatest value.

Nursery Stock Imports

In an interesting tabulated statement the Federal Horticultural Board reports that during the year ended June 30, 1914, nursery stock importations included the following:

Fruit tree stocks—From France, 14,391,766; from Holland, 231,700; from Japan, 6,200; total, 14,629,666.

Rose stocks—From England, 2,083,000; from France, 1,022,450; from Holland, 92,925; from Ireland, 193,000; from Japan, 5; from Scotland, 165,000; total, 3,556,380.

Stocks, cuttings or seedlings—From Belgium, 275; from France, 306,217; from Japan, 1,700; from Trinidad, 15; total, 308,207.

Tree seeds (Pounds)—From Belgium, 165,000; from Brazil, 238,405; from Cuba, 871; from France, 2,073; from Germany, 1,049; from Italy, 1,570; from Japan, 1,410; from New South Wales, 32; total, 718,617.

Avocado seeds to the amount of 1,592 pounds were imported from Mexico.

Importations of field grown florist's stock amounted to 1,120,483.

Italy expects to have an inspection service in operation for the entire country early next fall.

This list includes practically all of the countries which have hitherto maintained any considerable commercial trade in nursery stock with the United States. Any other country may obtain the privilege of commercial exportation to the United States by providing an inspection service.

European Exports in Progress

In a communication to American Fruits, Chairman C. L. Marlatt of the Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C., says:

"In spite of the disturbed conditions in Europe, importations of plants and nursery stock are proceeding in a fairly normal way, and even Belgian stock is coming over in considerable quantities via Holland. In response to a cable inquiry, this office was advised through the French ambassador at Washington that the French inspection service would be maintained, and large importers of French stock have since confirmed this advice. Under the existing European conditions there may naturally be expected some irregularity in compliance with our regulations, and certain leniency may occasionally be necessary, especially where safety can be fully assured by adequate inspection on this side, either at the port of entry or destination."

British Trade Association

At a recent meeting of the Horticultural Trades Association of Great Britain and Ireland, further particulars were presented regarding the extent and character of the government competition with the trade in Ireland, from which it appeared that the authorities are supplying broadcast at less than wholesale prices, not only fruit trees, but roses, forest trees, ornamental and flowering shrubs, etc. After some discussion it was resolved to put the matter before the parliamentary committee, with a view of bringing up the question in the House of Commons.

Evidence from several quarters was placed before the meeting showing that, in spite of proclamations, etc., German goods are still being introduced. The secretary was instructed to place all the recent information received before the Board of Trade and also to report the matter to the parliamentary committee.

A census of Florida citrus groves is under way.

EFFECT OF THE WAR

ON AMERICAN IMPORTS

An answer to an article published in The National Nurseryman.

A group of French nurserymen have been justly alarmed by the pessimistic statements published in The National Nurseryman of September, under the signature of Mr. McHutchison, concerning the presumed impossibility for the U. S. A.—owing to the effects of the war—of importing at the shipping time the nursery stocks from France. They emphatically protest against those assertions, which they look upon as biased, and positively assert that not only on account of the geographical situation of French cultures but also because of the fresh start of transports by rail and water which the French Government has reorganized in the parts of the country unoccupied by fighting armies, the transport of nursery stocks intended for exportation will take place in the normal conditions at the shipping time, thanks to the fact that the naval fleets hold complete mastery of the seas.

They maintain besides that the French exporting nurserymen still have more than the required number of immobilized clerks and workmen to do the digging, packing, etc., of the stocks and will therefore be quite able to send them over (as usual) by the shipping time. The delays in transport by rail as well as by water will be just the same as usual for the reasons above mentioned.

Moreover the war risk insurance can, if desired by the importers, be applied by the French Government at the cost of 5 per cent. of the value of transported goods.

With regard to Germany, the state of things is quite different, owing to the fact that the country is blocked on all sides and utterly unable of exporting anything whatever, though oddly enough, the article in The National Nurseryman makes no mention of it.

To conclude, the French exporting nurserymen wish to guard their customers of the U. S. A. from the pessimistic assertions of people whose opinion was founded upon the temporary disturbance of things at the beginning of hostilities.

Let our customers trust in the well-grounded assertions of French exporting nurserymen.—Communicated.

Work on Uniform Horticultural Laws

At the last annual meeting of the California Association of Nurserymen, M. McDonald, president of the Oregon Nursery Company, Orenco, Ore., and a member of the American Association of Nurserymen committee on uniform horticultural laws as well as of state and other committees on this subject, discussed the topic somewhat in detail, outlining the importance of uniform laws as was shown at the last two annual conventions of the American Association and at state and district meetings of nurserymen East and West. Referring to the action by the American Association at its Portland, Ore., convention, the appointment of the committee and the work since, Mr. McDonald said:

This permanent committee composed of William Pitkin of Rochester, N. Y.; Mr. Peter Younger of Geneva, Neb., and myself, at once took up the work as outlined. Copies of all the laws of the different states have been accumulated; letters have been written to horticultural authorities, officials of horticultural societies, agricultural colleges, and numerous interested parties asking for their advice and co-operation in the matter, all of which have given their most unqualified support for the principle of uniform legislation. Besides, the committee has met with the National Association of Horticultural Inspectors, whose chairman, Prof. J. C. Sanders of Wisconsin, is working on a draft of a uniform inspection law. This, together with a compilation from a digest of the laws of the different states in the form of a proposed horticultural bill, I have here with me, which I would be pleased to place before your legislative committee, or a special committee appointed for the purpose of examining same.

With a view of getting the advice and enlisting the sympathy and endorsement of this association in the work of uniform horticultural legislation, I may say further, that the draft of this proposed horticultural bill has been closely scrutinized by eminent horticultural authorities, has been carefully examined by a committee of the Pacific Coast Nurserymen's Association; and then again, by the committee of the American Association of Nurserymen at Cleveland, Ohio, last June. We believe this bill has ground work upon which a uniform horticultural law can be framed that will, when in operation, with such changes as may be deemed necessary upon further study and investigation, fully carry out the principle as outlined herein.

We still further believe that if all the horticultural associations and authorities can be induced to work in harmony for the principle of uniform laws, there will be no trouble in getting them passed by the various legislatures interested, because it has been shown that there is an almost universal sentiment for this uniformity in our laws to be brought about. May I hope that your convention will take immediate action and pass upon this very important subject?

Since preparing this paper I have received an invitation to attend a meeting called by the governor of our state to be held at Corvallis, Ore., on November 30th to December 1st, composed of horticultural representatives from all parts of the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain states, to consider uniform horticultural laws. I hope that California will be strongly represented at this meeting and come prepared with strong representation taken from your broad experience in making horticultural laws.

Just before leaving Portland I was called into a conference with the legislative committee and the members of the State Board of Horticulture who are also considering a draft of a new horticultural bill to be presented to our next Oregon legislature when it convenes this winter. I was able to secure a copy of this bill, which I have here with me.

From all of these meetings it would seem as if this is an opportune time for a general consideration of the whole subject of

horticultural laws, for at least the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain states; and since California is more deeply interested in fruit growing than probably any of the other states named, not alone in its necessity for its protection from insects, pests, fungus and bacterial diseases from without its borders, but also in its relations with other states as a larger shipper of horticultural and agricultural products, may we expect your interest in this work to be in proportion to the magnitude as the great industry you represent.

California last year shipped 16,146½ cars of deciduous fruit, as against 13,331 cars in 1913.

Federal Publications

The United States Department of Agriculture during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, issued 1,152 new publications, according to the annual report of the editor. The total number of copies of these publications was 26,691,692. In addition to these new publications, 11,494,700 copies of publications issued in previous years were reprinted, making a grand total of 38,186,392 copies published during the year. The demand for the department's publications was so great that in addition to the vast number distributed free, the superintendent of documents sold 231,821 copies for \$21,708.76.

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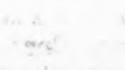


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Selling Agencies Should Get Together

W. H. PAULHAMUS

Without the least intention, or any desire to criticize any of the present distributing agencies of fresh apples, it is entirely clear to me that the grower is not getting as much for the apples as present conditions warrant. In my judgment, this trouble is not caused by lack of able salesmen, but entirely on account of lack of closer communion between the many different marketing agencies.

The fixed charges on a box of apples at destination and practically the same from all different Pacific Northwest growing sections, and the delivered cost of two boxes of apples of the same variety, of the same value, from the same community, to the same destination, should be the same; but where one selling agency will offer the product ten to twenty-five cents per box cheaper than another selling agency, the results can't help but be disastrous.

It is true that there has been an abundance of apples in practically every apple growing section of the United States. It is also true that the war has, in some measure, interfered with the exporting of apples, but not to the extent that many of us believe. But in the face of these adverse conditions, in my judgment, the apple growers of the Pacific Northwest have lost many hundreds of thousands of dollars, for the sole reason that it has been a go-as-you-please marketing problem with our seven largest distributors.

Lemons in Mississippi.

One thousand lemons, measuring on average seventeen inches in circumference, many weighing two pounds each, were marketed late in November by N. M. Font in the vicinity of Pass Christian. The entire crop of lemons was contracted for by a local produce dealer in Gulfport. The lemons are of the Ponderosa variety, and one of the uses made of them is a syrup, which is said to be very palatable.

W. T. HOOD & CO.

"Old Dominion Nurseries"

RICHMOND, VA.

Growers of a Complete Line of

General Nursery Stock

Peach Seed: Tenn. and N. C. Naturals. We have a few hundred bushels 1913 seed we are offering at market prices. We expect to have our usual stock of 1914 seed to offer as heretofore.

Write for quotations

FOR FALL OF 1914

We offer more than our usual supply of One and Two Year Apple Trees. We still have a large lot of Scions to offer. Write for prices. JOHN A. KENNEDY NURSERY & ORCHARD CO., Carrollton, Ill.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

NORTHERN GROWN NURSERY STOCK

WE GROW A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses and Herbaceous Perennials, Etc.

Prices Reasonable. Send for Wholesale Trade List

THE BAY STATE NURSERIES. North Abington, Mass.

Personal

A. M. Augustine has been again elected secretary of the Illinois Horticultural Society. George W. Foster is president of the Central Illinois Horticultural Society.

Wesley Greene was elected for the seventeenth time secretary of the Iowa State Horticultural Society at the annual meeting last month.

Thomas Cashman, nurseryman, Owatonna Falls, Minn., was elected last month, for the fourth time, president of the Minnesota Horticultural Society. Clarence Wedge and J. N. Underwood are members of the executive committee.

Special Judge Woods of the Eleventh, Texas, district court denied a motion to terminate the receivership of the Alvin-Japanese Nursery Company December 5, made by the Hart-Parr Company, one of the creditors having a judgment.

Dr. S. A. Forbes, state entomologist, delivered an address, December 16, before the fifty-ninth annual convention of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, at Urbana, on "Insect and Fungus Pests of the Nursery That Should Be Classed as Dangerous."

L. R. Bryant, Princeton, Ill., is vice-president of the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society.

W. H. Baird has sold his interest in the Highland Nursery at Cedar Rapids, Ia., to his brother, J. E. Baird, who has been in charge of the company's nursery at North Liberty, Ia.

J. H. Hale received a veritable ovation on his visit to the Pacific Coast in November. California Fruit Growers' Association called upon him again and again to address it. Parker Earle and Dr. Rudolph Schiffman, developing a 100-acre tract at Mentone, Cal., near Redlands, are planting 14,000 June-budded J. H. Hale; 6000 Alton, Champion and Early Elberta.

J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., own 5,000 acres in Worcester County, Md., and have interests in eighteen peach and apple orchards in Western Maryland and West Virginia. They employ 250 men and boys, white and colored.

William P. Stark, Neosho, Mo., represented the Western Association of Nurserymen at the annual meeting of the Horticultural Inspectors' Association in Philadelphia. December 28th. He was accompanied by Prof. S. J. Hunter of the University of Kansas.

Effect of War On Nurseries

Continued from Page 16

Of course, if any of these shipping points should be captured by the German armies and closed, the situation might be changed, but I think our Holland shipments are all on the way from there by this time and it seems to me that France will be compelled to keep the port of Harve open on account of getting in supplies from this country and perhaps from other countries.

I understand that where there is any danger of any mines, a pilot boat goes ahead of the cargo boat and leads them out to safe waters which seems to me ought to make pretty safe shipping.

If it relates to Horticulture it is in "American Fruits."

Oranges in Northern California

The horticultural commissioner of Tehama county, California, reports a heavy crop of oranges and olives. The olive crop will be 100 per cent and better than 60 per cent will be pickling olives. The price will not be quite so high, but the farmers with their abundant crops will have a very satisfactory year.

Oranges will also show 100 per cent yield, are coloring in good shape, and will be far in excess of the Government standard of fruit content. Very few have split and the net returns will be satisfactory.

"The olives and oranges are a wonder to the growers from the southern part of the state, both in regard to the early ripening of oranges and the freedom from insect pests in both olive and orange groves," says the conclusion of the report.

Tehama county is only 100 miles south of the Oregon state line!

A carload of grapefruit, each fruit wrapped in a Red Cross paper, was sent to the Belgian consul in New York last month to be auctioned for Belgian refugees' benefit. It was sent by the Red Cross committee of Homestead, Fla.

William M. Walton, Jr., Laporte, Ind., and M. W. Richards, Lafayette, Ind., are president and secretary respectively of the Indiana Horticultural Society.

The D. Hill Nursery Co., Dundee, Ill., recently constructed an additional packing house, 75x200 feet.

Senator D. U. Fletcher, of Florida, will recommend to Congress that \$35,000 be appropriated to fight citrus canker.

A bill to establish a standard pack for deciduous fruits in California has been drafted by a committee of Sacramento fruit men and others, and will be presented to the next session of the legislature for passage.

According to a report by Chief Deputy State Horticultural Commissioner George P. Weldon, sixteen superior California counties have a total bearing acreage of 13,794 acres devoted to the cultivation of apples, and a planted but non-bearing acreage of 8,379, making a total area of land on which apples are grown of 22,173 acres.

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Our circulation covers the whole trade in Great Britain and the cream of the European firms. Immortal reports of all novelties, etc. Paper free on receipt of 75 cents, covering cost of postage yearly. As the H. A. is a purely trade medium, applicants should, with the subscription, send a copy of their catalogue or other evidence that they belong to the nursery or seed trade.

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56 Pine St., N. Y.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

Doubt that Uniform Classification is Advisable

CHARLES SIZEMORE, Chairman of Transportation Committee, American Association of Nurserymen.

WHILE there are many advantages that will result from a uniform classification, thoughtful consideration of the cost of that uniformity should be given, as if by the adoption of a uniform classification it would mean a general upward revision in rates, which in the end, would be paid by the shipper or consumers of freight, do not believe it will be advisable to have such a classification. There is such a wide difference throughout the country in conditions and circumstances which make the framing of a uniform classification almost impossible.

Uniformity in classification cannot be secured in one or several years, as the entire transportation fabric in this country is in such a condition that to hurry or rush such a classification would undoubtedly work a hardship on some, or a great many communities.

In formulating a uniform classification, tariffs of the various carriers have to be considered and they are so complicated and differ, as regards various commodities covered by them, that some very able railway men have expressed the opinion that a complete uniform classification of freight for the entire country was an absolute impossibility. Along this line desire to quote the remarks made about seven years ago by Mr. Peabody, of the traffic department of the Santa Fe Railway. He said:

"As you all know, there has been a committee appointed by the railroads, from various railroad associations, charged with the duty of formulating a uniform classification for the United States. They are already at work on the proposition. As I have intimated, I do not believe they will ever send in a unanimous report. If they should send in a unanimous report, I am very certain it will never be unanimously adopted by the railroads, and any one railroad can kill it, for it requires unanimous adoption to secure its universal use.

"So you will find that the roads of the United States cannot, in the nature of things, adopt a uniform classification, and that it must be committed to the Interstate Commerce Commission or some other federal tribunal.

"The present movement on the part of the railroads is the result of the suggestions that have been made through the

public press that the Interstate Commerce Commission provide such a classification, and they are endeavoring, in my opinion, to stave off, if I may use such an expression, such an action by the government. A great many of the railroads would be willing to have it. A great many of them are not willing to have it. The result of the present movement on the part of the railroads will be, I think, just what the former result was, a compilation of a classification, taking two or three years; a report to the association, and then voting of it down, and we will be three years from now just where we are today."

The committee is still at work, and as fast as they can unify the rules, regulations and descriptions of the various classifications, they are submitted and usually adopted by the Western, Southern and Official Classification committee, but as the three classifications mentioned contain over fifteen thousand items on descriptions and at this writing only about eight thousand have been changed and adopted, anyone can perceive about how near at hand a uniform classification is, at this time.

Some shippers want the government to empower the Interstate Commerce Com-

and this bill has been recommended for passage by the house committee in charge of such matters, but it appears to be the opinion of parties in position to know, that said bill will never get through the House.

Orders for thousands of trees have been placed with the different home and outside nurseries for the spring planting, which will commence in January, near Nevada City and Grass Valley, Cal. Already several consignments have arrived and passed the inspection of the Horticultural Commissioner, which is unusually severe this season. The largest purchases are of Bartlett pears, with apples a close second. Hundreds of acres of land are being cleared and made ready for the planting.

Among those at the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society convention at Madison, Wis., last month was William Toole of Baraboo, pansy specialist. He has one of the largest pansy farms in the United States. His varieties are known the country over, and it is estimated that he supplies nearly 50 per cent. of the pansy seed to the western markets.

No person or firm interested in any way in the sale of trees or shrubs, flowers, land or fruit, or any trade supplies is in a position to dictate the policy of this publication. American Fruits is the only Nursery Trade Journal of which this can be said.

mission to make a uniform classification and compel carriers to adopt it, but believe the majority of shippers and most of the railway companies are against such a plan and the chairman of the transportation committee of the association, believes it would be by far the best to leave the question entirely in the hands of the carriers, as at present. However, something unlooked for may develop during the next twelve months regarding uniform classification, as the Senate has passed a bill empowering the commission to make a uniform classification,

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APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, PLUM and CHERRY TREES

APPLE SEEDLINGS, APPLE SCIONS
FOREST SEEDLINGS

ASH, BOX ELDER, ELM, SOFT MAPLE,
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Large Stock of SHADE TREES

Any Style of APPLE GRAFTS Made to Order

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Listing the Nurserymen of the United States, Canada, and Europe with their addresses. Also the shipping laws regulating transportation of Nursery stock in the Union and Canada, Federal Horticultural Board regulations regarding importations, statistical matter concerning the Nursery Business and Horticultural Organizations, national, district and state. Alphabetically arranged. Illustrated and indexed for ready reference.

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ERNEST F. COE, President



W. E. CAMPBELL, Secretary

OFFICERS OF ELM CITY NURSERY COMPANY, NEW HAVEN CONN.

The Elm City Nursery Company, New Haven, Conn., has increased its capital stock to \$200,000. The company is well under way with its recently acquired properties adjoining the Woodmont station on the New Haven railroad, where the new nursery series are being established.

Extensive plantings of trees and other nursery stock are being made. Attractive,

modern office buildings, fireproof storage and an up-to-date propagating plant are soon to be started near the railroad station on a tract of some twenty-five acres of the property which will be set aside for the purpose. This will be laid out into a beautiful commercial park. The railroad company is to co-operate with the nursery in making the grounds about the station parklike.

In the near future the Woodmont station and vicinity will not only become a beautiful place but a busy one as well. The business will be conducted at Edgewood as heretofore, for the ensuing year.

The officers of the company are Ernest F. Coe, president; Wesley W. McCartney, treasurer and general manager; Walter E. Campbell, secretary and sales manager.

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By Miller's O. D. Disinfectant. It is odorless—kills Odors and Germs. Will eradicate Vermin as well as Germs.

An ounce of Preventive worth many pounds of cure.

Instantaneous, Non-poisonous, Economical. Highest references and testimonials on request. A liberal trial bottle mailed on receipt of 10 cents in stamps.

Send \$5.00 for two-gallon cask. Money back if O. D. Disinfectant will not do all we claim for it.

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rcaches in the kitchen four months ago and now they are all gone. I can give your "O. D." the credit, as we have used nothing else. I use it in my refrigerator and milk box with best results; in fact, in general use in the closets and cellars of this hotel.

Very truly yours,
J. F. THOMAS, Steward,

O. D. is sure death to all disease germs. Roaches cannot exist where O. D. is used.

O. D. is a liquid odorless Deodorizer and Disinfectant, put up in packages to suit the requirements of the large or small user.

If you require or desire better conditions on your premises, want to destroy foul or disagreeable odors of any kind and their causes, and purify the air in any building or room, use O. D.

If you want to be shown, write us. We will demonstrate to your entire satisfaction that O. D. is necessary to your needs.

Copy of tests made by Alden Williams, Bacteriologist, Grand Rapids, Michigan:

Antiseptic Test of Product O. D.

(A)—One half ounce per gallon water inhibits growth of Typhoid, Diphtheria, and pus bacteria, by agar test of November 20, 1911.

(B)—One ounce per gallon water kills completely all bacteria. Cultures made one-half hour after application.

Deodorizing Strength of O. D.

(A)—One half ounce per gallon water lessens by nine-tenths the gas from decomposing urine, sulphide preparations and ammonia preparations.

(B)—Two ounces per gallon water absorbs all odors in ten minutes, as per record of November 20, 1911.

(Signed) ALDEN WILLIAMS.
File No. 12399.

The Phoenix, Pontiac, Ill.
The O. D. Disinfectant Co., Joliet, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I have been using your Odorless in this hotel and find it to be the best I have ever used. It certainly kills all foul and disagreeable odors and leaves none whatever. I use it very extensively in the kitchen and find it does more than you claim for it. We had millions of cock

Agents Wanted Everywhere

GARDNER & COMPANY

ADAM ARCADE.

JOLIET, ILLINOIS